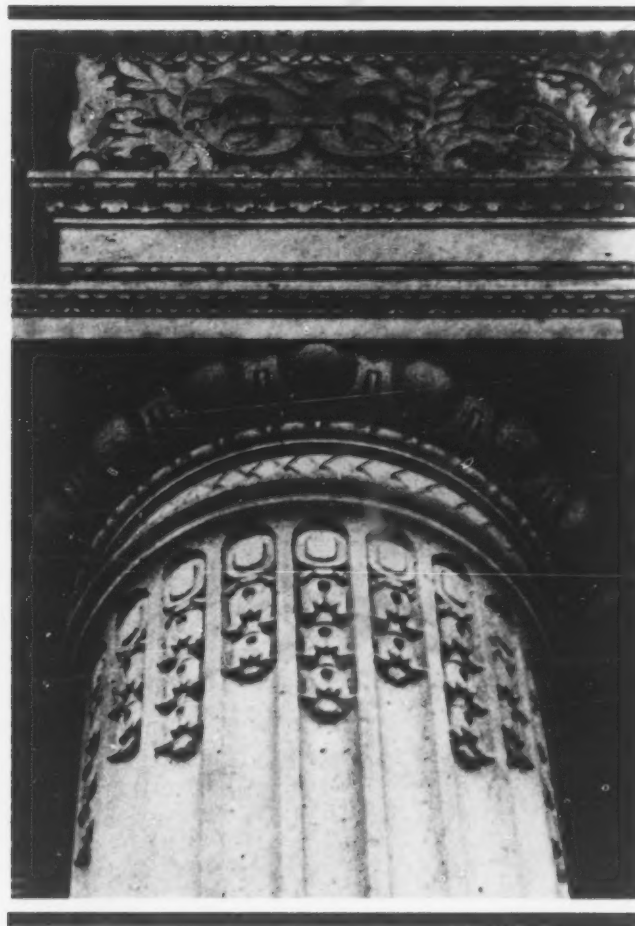


BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE CONNECTICUT JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT



1984 - 1986



STATE OF CONNECTICUT
SUPREME COURT

CHAMBERS OF

ELLEN A. PETERS
CHIEF JUSTICE

January 7, 1987

DRAWER N, STATION A
HARTFORD, CT 06106

Honorable William A. O'Neill
Governor of Connecticut
State Capitol
Hartford, CT 06115

Dear Governor O'Neill:

Pursuant to Section 51-1c of the Connecticut General Statutes, it is my pleasure to submit herewith the biennial report of the Judicial Department for the period commencing July 1, 1984 and ending June 30, 1986.

The biennium was a challenging and exciting period in the history of our branch of state government. The judiciary confronted complex issues requiring thorough analyses, extensive discussion and debate, and innovative planning. The creative manner in which our judges and staff approached the myriad of judicial and administrative problems, together with the capacity of the Judicial Department to break new ground in the application of modern technology to address judicial issues, demonstrates why Connecticut has remained on the leading edge of progressive judicial administration in the United States.

I appreciate the support received from your office and the legislature which contributed to the successes of our programs during the period of this biennium. Our continuing commitment to justice is paralleled by our determination that Connecticut will remain a recognized leader in judicial administration for decades to come.

Respectfully submitted,

Ellen A. Peters
Chief Justice

BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
CONNECTICUT
JUDICIAL
DEPARTMENT

JULY 1, 1984 – JUNE 30, 1986



ELLEN A. PETERS
CHIEF JUSTICE

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Hon. Ellen A. Peters
Chief Justice



Hon. Aaron Ment
Chief Court Administrator

I. BIENNIAL HIGHLIGHTS



"I intend to have us explore the benefits—
and take the risks—of a more diversified
judicial system."

Chief Justice Ellen A. Peters
Annual Dinner
Connecticut Bar Association
May 21, 1985

The activities of the Judicial Department during the 1984-1986 biennium have been guided by three goals: innovation, involvement and accountability.

The department, in its pursuit of the goal of innovation, has embarked on a process of experimentation with new programs and technology that are proving to be essential for an effective and efficient judicial system. Judges, administrators and supervisors are constantly challenged to analyze problems and recommend improvements to policies and procedures. This commitment to innovation has maintained the department's national position on the leading edge of new trends in judicial administration.

The department, in accordance with the goal of involvement, has taken the initiative in encouraging a greater number of individuals to participate in the judicial process. This involvement not only encompasses all the members of the Judicial Department but also extends beyond its boundaries to include members of the executive and legislative branches of government, law enforcement agencies, the business community, the bar and the public. Through this process of outreach, the Judicial Department became better informed of the needs and concerns of the people of the State of Connecticut and has been able to address those needs and concerns in a spirit of cooperation and accommodation.

The third goal is accountability. The department continually promotes greater accessibility by the public and the media to information concerning the activities of the department.

These goals establish the framework for an overview of the record of the Judicial Department for this biennial period. It is a record which demonstrates the department's ability to respond to a wide range of issues facing a modern judicial system.

During this biennium, the number of cases added to the Superior Court docket totalled more than 1,900,000 cases, which represented a 40 percent increase over the 1,357,000 cases filed during the 1982-84 period. Innovation, involvement and accountability have helped the department to keep up with this staggering caseload.

Although the number of civil cases added was 125,756, the Superior Court resolved 133,763 civil cases. These numbers reflect a reduction in the total number of pending civil matters on the court's docket. Not included in these statistics are the 128,863 cases added to the small claims dockets of the geographical area courts. Most of the small claims cases were resolved during the period.

In the Criminal Division, 265,375 criminal cases were

added to the Superior Court docket and 257,143 criminal cases were resolved. Additionally, 1,048,165 motor vehicle cases were added to the Superior Court docket and 1,037,290 motor vehicle cases were resolved.

The family docket, which remained relatively static during this period, is an area of serious concern. Cases added to the family docket totalled 48,284 while 47,786 family cases were resolved. Of major significance, however, is the fact that approximately 69,290 post-judgment family matters required court action during this period. Addressing the continuing needs of the Family Division must be a priority of the department during the next biennial period.

The department's success in dealing with the burgeoning caseload is attributable, in part, to a variety of administrative programs developed during the biennium.

Guided by the goal of innovation, the department:

- began the implementation of a one day/one trial jury system in one judicial district whereby a juror is to serve one day or, if selected for a trial, the duration of that trial. This system responds to the needs of modern society for widespread but effective use of jurors.
- developed a Centralized Infractions Bureau to meet the demands of processing more than 500,000 motor vehicle cases filed annually. The bureau is a model for the future automation of other aspects of court operations.
- established a comprehensive two-week, pre-bench orientation program which provides new judges with information on a wide range of issues such as judicial ethics, sentencing principles and practices, and support operations. In conjunction with this program, a mentor judge is appointed to monitor the work of each new judge and to provide whatever assistance is necessary.
- reorganized the central administrative functions of the Office of Adult Probation into two main divisions: operations and administration. Additionally, an automated system was developed to handle restitution payments, fugitives wanted for violation of probation and all case management data. The responsibility for the administration of the Pretrial Alcohol Education Program was transferred from the Office of Adult Probation to the Bail Commission. These measures were taken to address the critical caseload situation facing the Office of Adult Probation brought on by the drastic increase in criminal cases during the early 1980s, the enactment of the Determinate Sentencing Act and the elimination of parole.
- developed, in conjunction with the Department of

Human Resources and the Bureau of Central Collections, an automated system for the collection and disbursement of child support payments.

- established the Office of Court Operations to provide greater direction and support to court clerks as well as to consolidate central office staff functions.
- implemented alternate dispute resolution programs whereby qualified and experienced members of the bar participate in programs to assist the Judicial Department in its efforts to resolve selected civil, criminal, family and motor vehicle matters. These programs include: attorney state trial referees who do not render judgments but rather make findings of fact and file proposed decisions with the court; factfinders and arbitrators who hear certain nonjury contract cases and civil jury matters in which the amount in demand is less than \$15,000; small claims commissioners who hear small claims cases; and magistrates who hear small claims matters, infractions and certain motor vehicle cases.
- hired full-time, professionally trained caseload coordinators in the larger judicial districts to provide technical expertise to manage the civil jury caseload more effectively.
- implemented, in selected large court locations, an individual calendaring program where certain types of complex civil cases (e.g., product liability and malpractice) are assigned one month after filing to one judge who is responsible for scheduling orders and deciding all matters until the trial. Fast-track programs which are designed to identify less complex cases and assign them to an early date for trial have also been implemented. These programs have helped to reduce delay in the Civil Division and are being implemented in all court locations.
- continued the automation of criminal and motor vehicle operations in the geographical area court locations. Automation assists in docket preparation, creation of case histories and statistical information that help the courts manage their criminal dockets.

Guided by the goal of involvement, the Judicial Department:

- fostered greater involvement by, and consultation with, judges from throughout Connecticut on issues related to the Judicial Department.
- encouraged greater participation in Judicial Department meetings and seminars by constitutional trial referees.
- through legislative and executive cooperation, obtained

an increase in the number of Superior Court and Appellate Court judges. Judges' salaries were also increased during this biennial period. Despite this progress, additional judgeships are required to meet the demands of the trial and appellate caseload and judicial salaries need to be brought in line with comparable responsibilities in the public and private sectors.

- initiated legislative changes in the investigatory grand jury system and the transfer of the Division of Criminal Justice to the executive branch of government.

- established numerous multi-constituent committees whereby the Judicial Department has sought input from a broad spectrum of the population to assist the department in implementing its own programs and those mandated by statutes. The department has also utilized such committees to obtain assistance in examining issues such as the presence of exposed weapons in courtrooms and in revising the civil rules of practice and procedure.

Lastly, guided by the goal of accountability, the department:

- implemented a formal, structured Judicial Department Employee Performance Appraisal Program to open lines of communication between employees and their supervisors. The program is designed to recognize accomplishment and to identify areas which may require improvement.
- revised the system by which complaints against attorneys are investigated and attorneys are disciplined. Comprehensive changes were made to the attorney grievance system to make it more responsive and effective.
- created a Judicial Performance Evaluation Program whereby attorneys and jurors are asked to evaluate a Superior Court judge's performance in a case in which they were directly involved. The information collected is analyzed and discussed with each judge on an individual basis. This program has provided a systematic opportunity for individual judges to improve their judicial performance and to express their views about subjects which impact directly on their profession. The information collected is also used by the Office of the Chief Court Administrator in developing educational programs and making judicial assignments.
- established a Center for Judicial Education to provide a structure to meet educational needs disclosed during judicial performance evaluations and the legislature's confirmation process. The Judicial Performance Evaluation Program and the Connecticut Center for Judicial Education represent a unique link between performance evaluations and judicial education.

- established a newsletter to increase the level of communication and awareness among the employees within the various divisions of the department.

- increased its efforts in the area of affirmative action with a resultant increase of approximately 24 percent in the protected class representation.

- assumed the responsibility for maintenance of judicial facilities.

- supported legislative measures which created new procedures for the Chief Court Administrator, in conjunction with the Judicial Review Council, to deal with judges who may suffer from mental illness, mental infirmity or drug or alcohol addiction. The department also supported legislation which gave to the Chief Court Administrator the power to admonish a judge.

Departmental emphasis on the guiding principles of innovation, involvement and accountability has led to numerous achievements in the areas of caseflow

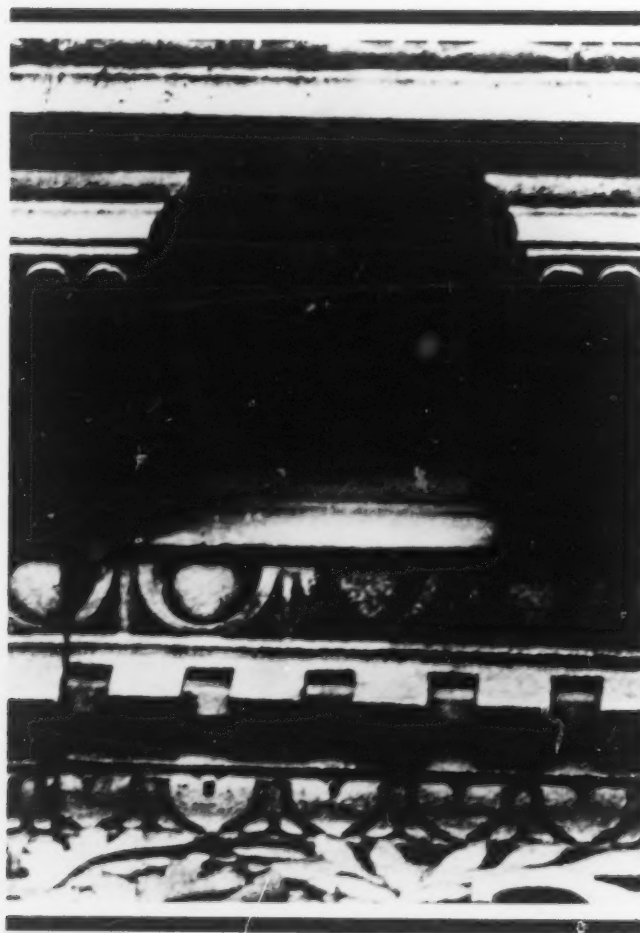
management and judicial administration. These achievements were accomplished through the combined hard work and dedication of the judges and the court staff.

The new programs established during this biennial period serve as a foundation upon which further progress can be built in creating a judicial system that is both responsive to the needs of a modern society and dedicated to the accepted and established principles of justice.

The Judicial Department is grateful for the support received from the executive and legislative branches during the 1984-1986 biennium. The record of accomplishment is a testament to the professionalism of all of the judges and staff. That record justifies public confidence in their ability to meet successfully whatever challenges await between this biennium and the Twenty-First Century if the judiciary continues to receive the fiscal support that is essential to the accomplishment of its mission.



II. THE JUDICIARY



"The judicial power of the state shall be vested in a supreme court, an appellate court, a superior court, and such lower courts as the general assembly shall, from time to time, ordain and establish."

— Constitution of the State of Connecticut
Article XX

The Connecticut judicial system is comprised of the Supreme Court, Appellate Court, Superior Court and Probate Court. All courts except the Probate Court are state-financed. Judges of the Supreme Court, Appellate Court and Superior Court are nominated by the Governor and appointed by the General Assembly to eight-year terms.

At the end of the biennium, there were 143 judges of the Superior Court, six of whom were justices of the Supreme Court and six of whom were judges of the Appellate Court. The ages of judges ranged from 38 to 69 years.

Judges have a variety of legal backgrounds. Prior to their appointment to the bench, they were prosecutors, public defenders, law school professors and private attorneys. They bring to the judiciary a variety of experience which strengthens the unified court system.

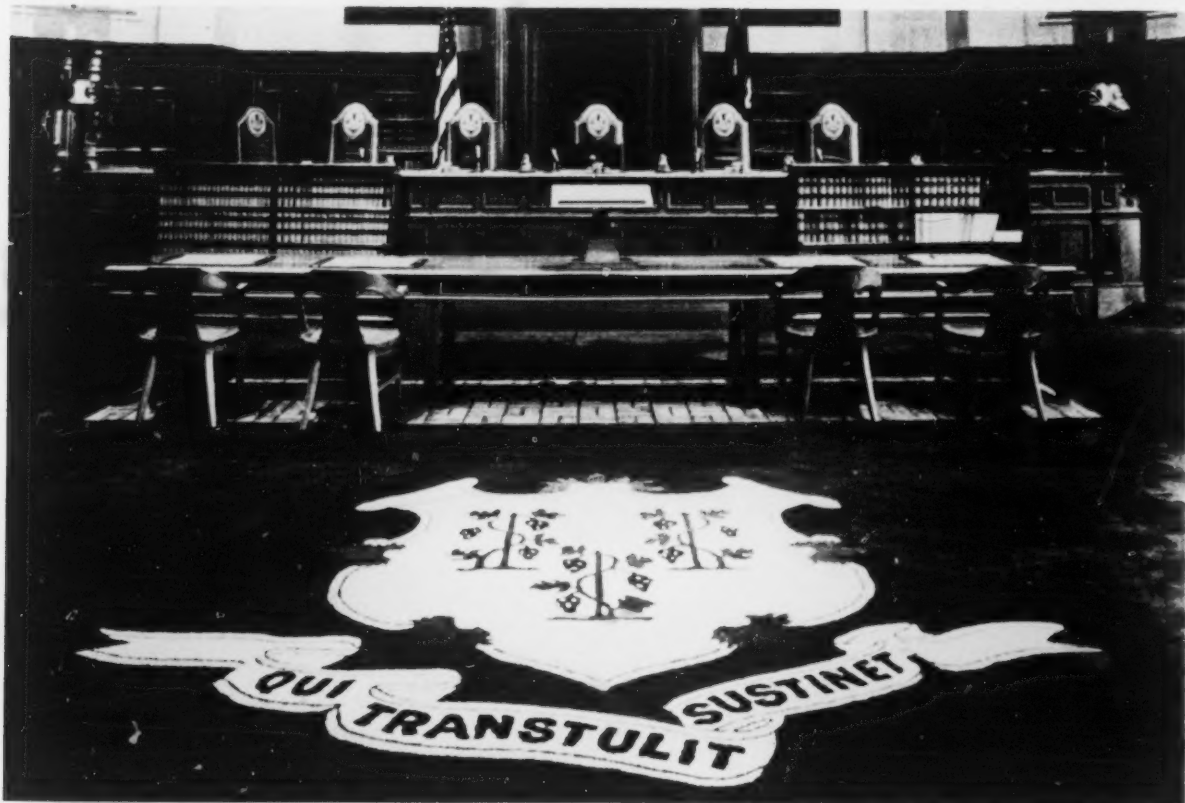
All judges have the independent, decision-making power to preside over matters in their courtrooms and to determine the outcome of each case before them. In

addition to their judicial responsibilities, many judges participate on committees and in programs which contribute to the development of the Judicial Department.

The Connecticut Constitution provides that no judge or justice may continue to serve beyond the age of 70. Upon reaching that age, judges become referees for the remainder of their terms and are eligible for reappointment as state referees for the remainder of their lives.

The Chief Justice may designate, from among the state referees, trial referees to whom cases of an adversary nature may be referred for trial. At the trial level, state referees hear such matters as dissolutions of marriage, small claims and civil non-jury matters. At the appellate level, state referees are actively involved in the pre-argument settlement program.

State referees are a valuable resource of knowledge and experience whose dedication to their profession and to the principles of justice deserve the highest commendation from the Judicial Department and the people of the State of Connecticut.



The Supreme Court

THE CHIEF JUSTICE



The head of the Judicial Department is the Hon. Ellen A. Peters. The Chief Justice presides over the Supreme Court and is responsible for the administrative operations of the entire Judicial Department.

As Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, she assigns the panel that will hear each appeal, designates a member of the panel to author the court's opinion and presides over conferences of the Supreme Court. As a member of the Supreme Court, the Chief Justice authors opinions and participates in decisions authored by others. The Chief Justice has the authority to designate state referees as trial referees and appoint attorney trial referees. Chief Justice Peters is an ex-officio member of the Executive Committee of the Superior Court and the Commission on Official Legal Publications.

Assuming office as Chief Justice on November 21, 1984, Chief Justice Peters provided the guiding force behind:

- reforms to the investigatory grand jury process;
- the transfer of the Division of Criminal Justice from the judicial branch to the executive branch;
- changes in the attorney grievance procedures;
- development of the Connecticut Center for Judicial Education;
- proposals for application of the merit selection process to incumbent judges through the establishment of a judicial retention panel;

The Chief Justice also has delivered major speeches and commencement addresses on such topics as:

- uncertainty in the law;
- the importance of process to the law and the need of the media to develop legal sources to understand that process;
- the growing role of state constitutional law;
- the widening role of the law in modern society; and,
- the importance of alternate dispute resolution programs.

As head of the Judicial Department, Chief Justice Peters is also active in several statewide and national endeavors, including the American Law Institute and the Conference of Chief Justices.

Chief Justice Peters drafting an opinion in her chambers.



Among the duties of the Chief Justice are: reviewing Supreme Court drafts with her law clerks, Raymond DeMaso, Esq., and Abby Meiselman, Esq. (above); addressing probation volunteers (right); participating with Gov. O'Neill in groundbreaking ceremonies in Milford (bottom right); and dedicating the Centralized Infractions Bureau (below).



SUPREME COURT

The Supreme Court is the state's highest court. It is composed of the Chief Justice, Ellen A. Peters, and five associate justices: Justice Arthur H. Healey, Justice David M. Shea, Justice Joseph F. Dannehy, Justice Angelo G. Santaniello, and Justice Robert J. Callahan.

The state Supreme Court was relieved of its tremendous caseload burden by the creation of the Appellate Court in 1983. The new appellate structure was designed to increase the time available to the justices to concentrate on writing opinions on the most complex and novel legal matters facing the Connecticut judicial system.

Matters heard by the Supreme Court and the Appellate Court generally may be grouped within three broad areas: motions; fact-bound cases, which are usually resolved by summary opinions; and cases implicating

the development of the law, which require full, written opinions.

The Supreme Court reviews decisions of the Superior Court to determine if errors of law have been committed and also reviews selected decisions of the Appellate Court. An appeal of a decision by the Appellate Court is heard by the Supreme Court only if it grants certification upon petition. State law specifies which cases are brought directly from the Superior Court to the Supreme Court. Generally, the cases involve the validity of constitutional or statutory provisions, capital punishment, judicial discipline, primary or election disputes and convictions for the most serious criminal charges. The Supreme Court may transfer to itself any matter in the Appellate Court. Except for any matter brought under its original jurisdiction, the Supreme Court may transfer any matter to the Appellate Court.



The Supreme Court: (front row, left to right) Hon. Arthur H. Healey, Chief Justice Ellen A. Peters, Hon. David M. Shea; (back row, left to right) Hon. Angelo G. Santaniello, Hon. Joseph F. Dannehy, Hon. Robert J. Callahan

Decisions of both the Supreme Court and the Appellate Court are printed in the *Connecticut Law Journal*, which is prepared for publication under the direction of Emily Lebovitz, Esq., the Reporter of Judicial Decisions.

The justices of the Supreme Court and the judges of the Appellate Court are assisted by: Laura Ray, Esq., executive assistant to the Chief Justice; Gail Takagi, Esq., executive assistant to the Chief Presiding Judge; Francis J. Drumm, Jr., Esq., the Chief Clerk of the Supreme Court and of the Appellate Court, who is responsible for the processing of legal matters filed with the Supreme Court and the Appellate Court; staff attorneys, under the direction of Barbara Rodgers, Esq., Chief Staff Attorney, whose duties include preparation of bench memos which supplement the procedural aspects of the issues before the courts, the tracking and research of cases on appeal, and assistance in the management of appellate motions; and law clerks, who are recent law school graduates with responsibility for legal research of issues before the courts.

The Supreme Court is responsible for instituting its own rules of practice and procedure and for establishing the personnel policies and compensation plans for the employees of the Judicial Department, with certain statutory exceptions.

* * * * *

Actions taken by the Supreme Court in the biennium to improve its administrative and judicial operations involved:

Advisory Committee on the Appellate Rules—The Advisory Committee on the Appellate Rules, chaired by Justice David M. Shea, conducted the first systematic reexamination of the appellate rules of practice and procedure in many years. The panel's study resulted in the adoption of 23 new rules and changes to approximately 80 existing rules. New provisions addressed special proceedings such as certification of questions of law from federal courts and "public importance" cases under Section 52-265 of the Connecticut General Statutes. The most significant revisions to existing rules dealt with time constraints on filings of briefs in the Supreme Court and record preparation and the length of briefs filed with the Supreme Court and the Appellate Court. These new rules became effective on October 1, 1986.

"Stand-by" Cases—In both the Supreme and the Appellate Courts, a program was instituted to avoid wasting court time when matters set for oral argument are, at the last moment, settled, withdrawn, or rescheduled because of counsel's illness. If one of those situa-



Justice Healey and his law clerk, Judy Van Schelt, Esq., pause in the researching of an opinion.

tions occurs in either court, a "stand-by" case on the docket for that court is called so that the court's time and resources are not interrupted by unforeseen events beyond normal control.

Issue-Tracking—The Staff Attorney's Office developed a computerized issue-tracking system in support of its ongoing responsibility to assist the Supreme and Appellate Courts in identifying pending appeals which present similar issues. The system also serves as a digest of recently published cases and is a useful tool in assessing the difficulty of pending matters. Such information was used by the Supreme Court for the efficient assignment of matters for oral argument.

Supreme Court on Circuit—Planning was initiated for the Supreme Court to hold one-day sessions in Norwich and Danbury during the 1986-87 court year. These visits by the court are the first sessions held outside of Hartford since 1930 and will provide the people of Connecticut with a convenient opportunity to witness the proceedings of the state's highest court.

The associate justices of the Supreme Court fulfill major



Justice Dannehy and his law clerk, Carolyn Barbuto, Esq., discuss a legal point (above) while Pam Brannick of the Supreme Court Clerk's Office obtains a file from the File Room (below right).

administrative responsibilities in addition to their judicial duties:

- Justice Arthur H. Healey is chairperson of the Rules Committee. This committee reviews case law and legislation to assess its impact on court rules and forms. Justice Healey and the committee consider proposals for rules and forms changes and recommend changes to the justices of the Supreme Court, the judges of the Appellate Court and the judges of the Superior Court. He is also a member of the Executive Committee.

- Justice David M. Shea chairs the Advisory Committee on the Appellate Rules and is a member of the State Library Board and the Commission on Official Legal Publications.

- Justice Angelo G. Santaniello is a member of the Executive Committee and is conducting an extensive study to assure the efficient utilization of Supreme Court resources.

- Justice Joseph F. Dannehy chairs the Legal Internship Committee and is a member of the Executive Committee and the Judicial Performance Evaluation Program Advisory Committee.

- Justice Robert J. Callahan is chairperson of the executive committee of the Connecticut Center for Judicial Education and is a member of the Board of Pardons.



APPELLATE COURT

The Appellate Court is Connecticut's intermediate court of appeals. It is composed of Judge Antoinette L. Dupont, the Chief Presiding Judge designated by the Chief Justice, and five appellate judges: Judge T. Clark Hull, Judge David M. Borden, Judge Daniel F. Spallone, Judge John J. Daly and Judge William C. Bieluch.

Generally, matters which are not brought directly to the Supreme Court are heard by the Appellate Court. The creation of the Appellate Court benefitted both litigants and the judicial system because it provided a forum for the efficient resolution of a greater number of appeals, including many that are fact-bound. Like the Supreme Court, the Appellate Court reviews decisions of the Superior Court and its decisions are published in the *Connecticut Law Journal*.

The Appellate Court initiated the "stand-by" case program and utilizes a system of issue-tracking as developed by the Staff Attorney's Office. The Appellate Court also initiated the following:

Waiver of Oral Argument—A waiver of oral argument program was instituted for those cases with relatively few issues which are clearly and succinctly briefed. The program allowed the court to dispose of more cases in less time because it eliminated the time spent on oral argument and allowed cases to be assigned for decision sooner than would otherwise have been possible. A change in the rules as of October 1, 1986 formalized this procedure.

Visiting Judges—The Appellate Court began a program of utilizing the services of Superior Court judges on a regular basis to augment its regular workload. In addition to the regularly scheduled cases each month, extra cases were assigned with panels composed of both Superior Court and Appellate Court judges. This program assisted the Appellate Court by increasing the number of appeals which could be heard.

Motions Management—The staff of both the Supreme Court and the Appellate Court scrutinized pending cases to uncover those cases which might be appropriate for



The Appellate Court: (front row, left to right) Hon. T. Clark Hull, Hon. Antoinette L. Dupont, Chief Presiding Judge, Hon. David M. Borden; (back row, left to right) Hon. John J. Daly, Hon. Daniel F. Spallone, Hon. William C. Bieluch



Chief Justice Peters presents the first bound volume of the *Connecticut Appellate Reports* to Judge Dupont.

disposition by court motion. By means of this program, a significant number of cases are resolved without the need for full oral argument and full written decisions. In addition, the Appellate Court manages a party motions docket that, exclusive of motions for extension of time, increased from 736 in 1984-85 to 1,060 in 1985-86. The increased volume of these motions also causes a greater number of dispositions of appeals without a full written decision.

The judges of the Appellate Court are engaged in a number of activities in addition to their judicial functions. Judge Antoinette L. Dupont, the Chief Presiding Judge, is a member of the Advisory Committee on the Appellate Rules, the Judicial Review Council, the American Law Institute, the Council of Chief Judges of Courts of Appeal and is a fellow of the American Bar Foundation. Judge David M. Borden serves on the Law Revision Commission. Judge T. Clark Hull was named by the Connecticut Judges Association to lead its study of standards to govern the reappointment of judges. Judge William C. Bieluch is a member of the State-Federal Judicial Council.



Judge Daly, left, and Judge Spallone at work on an Appellate Court decision.

SUPERIOR COURT

The Superior Court is Connecticut's sole trial court of general jurisdiction. As such, it has the authority to hear all legal controversies except those over which the Probate Court has jurisdiction.

The Superior Court is divided into four principal trial divisions: criminal, civil, family and housing.

For the purpose of determining where civil and criminal matters are filed, Connecticut is divided into 12 judicial districts and 21 geographical areas (hereinafter JD and GA, respectively). Generally, major criminal and civil matters and dissolution of marriage cases are heard at JD court locations while minor felonies, motor vehicle cases and small claims matters are heard at GA court locations. There are also 15 juvenile court locations for resolving juvenile matters.

In certain judicial districts as specified by state law, housing matters are heard exclusively at judicial district housing session locations. These separate Superior Court for Housing Matters locations are in Bridgeport, Hartford, New Britain, New Haven, Waterbury and Norwalk.



Hon. Nicholas A. Cioffi
Administrative Judge
Stamford-Norwalk Judicial District



Hon. Walter R. Budney
Administrative Judge
Middlesex Judicial District



Hon. G. Sarsfield Ford
Administrative Judge
Fairfield Judicial District

Judges are assigned to court locations for six-month terms by the Chief Court Administrator. In the larger judicial districts, they may be assigned to a specific division at a designated location. In other districts, they are given block assignments, which means they may hear any type of case at any location within the district, based on needs determined by the administrative judge. Any judge of the Superior Court may be assigned to the civil, criminal, family or housing divisions.

The approximate percentage of time spent by judges in each of the major trial divisions is: GA Criminal (26 percent); JD Criminal (21 percent); Civil (38 percent); JD Family (11 percent); Juvenile Family (2 percent); and Housing (2 percent).

Superior Court judges perform a variety of administrative functions:

Chief Administrative Judges: Chief Administrative Judges have statewide responsibility for monitoring the movement of cases and for recommending actions to expedite the disposition of cases. Judge Burton J.



Hon. William L. Hadden, Jr.
Administrative Judge
New Haven Judicial District



Hon. Robert D. Glass
Administrative Judge
Waterbury Judicial District



Hon. Seymour L. Hendel
Administrative Judge
New London Judicial District

Jacobson is Chief Administrative Judge of the Civil Division, Judge Frederick A. Freedman is Chief Administrative Judge of the Family Division and Judge William M. Shaughnessy is Chief Administrative Judge of the Criminal Division. Judge Albert W. Cretella, Jr., Chief Administrative Judge for Facilities, is responsible for monitoring Judicial Department capital projects throughout Connecticut.

Administrative Judges: An administrative judge is appointed to supervise each of the 12 judicial districts. Judges serving as administrative judges are:

Judge JoAnne K. Kulawiz, Ansonia-Milford Judicial District

Judge Howard J. Moraghan, Danbury Judicial District

Judge G. Sarsfield Ford, Fairfield Judicial District

Judge George D. Stoughton, Hartford-New Britain Judicial District

Judge Walter M. Pickett, Jr., Litchfield Judicial District

Judge Walter R. Budney, Middlesex Judicial District

Judge William L. Hadden, Jr., New Haven Judicial District

Judge Seymour L. Hendel, New London Judicial District

Judge Nicholas A. Cioffi, Stamford-Norwalk Judicial District

Judge Michael A. Mack, Tolland and Windham Judicial Districts

Judge Robert D. Glass, Waterbury Judicial District

Presiding Judges: Presiding judges are appointed for the principal trial divisions within the judicial districts. Their function is to assign cases to the judges sitting in their particular division.

Judges also serve on a variety of boards, committees and panels:

Benchbook Committee: The Benchbook Committee produces and updates legal material used by judges in the courtroom and in chambers.

Board of Examiners of Court Reporters: The Board of Examiners of Court Reporters supervises the process by which applicants qualify to be court reporters.

Board of Pardons: The Board of Pardons acts upon applications for pardon from incarcerated individuals.

Commission on Official Legal Publications: The Commis-



Hon. JoAnne K. Kulawiz
Administrative Judge
Ansonia-Milford Judicial District

sion on Official Legal Publications supervises the publication of Judicial Department materials.

Criminal Justice Commission: The Criminal Justice Commission is responsible for the appointment of prosecutors.

Executive Committee: The Executive Committee acts on behalf of the judges of the Superior Court in personnel, policy and other administrative matters.

Judges Institute Curriculum Committee and the Judicial Education Center Executive Committee: The Judges Institute Curriculum Committee and the Judicial Education Center Executive Committee supervise the development and implementation of educational programs conducted for judges by the Connecticut Judges Institute and by the Connecticut Center for Judicial Education.

Judicial Performance Evaluation Program Advisory Panel: The Judicial Performance Evaluation Program Advisory Panel administers the program by which the judicial performance of individual judges is evaluated.

Judicial Review Council: The Judicial Review Council investigates complaints against judges and, when war-



The Rules Committee: (left to right) Judge Nicholas A. Cioffi, Judge Alfred V. Covello, Justice Arthur H. Healey, Judge Harry Hammer, Judge E. Eugene Spear, and Carl E. Testo, Counsel.

ranted, disciplines judges as provided by law.

Law Library Advisory Committee: The Law Library Advisory Committee advises the State Library Board on all matters of operation of the law library system.

Legal Internship Committee: The Legal Internship Committee supervises a program by which law students and law school graduates who are not yet admitted to practice in Connecticut may appear before a court or administrative tribunal under supervision and with the consent of the party, the supervising attorney and the court or administrative tribunal.

Panel to Receive Applications for Investigation into the Commission of Crimes: The panel receives applications for grand jury investigations.

Prison and Jail Overcrowding Commission: The Prison and Jail Overcrowding Commission is responsible for actions to relieve overcrowding in Connecticut's correctional facilities.

Public Defenders Services Commission: The Public Defenders Services Commission is responsible for supervising the operations of the Division of Public Defenders Services.

Rules Committee: The Rules Committee monitors changes in case law and statutes and recommends changes in rules and forms.

Sentence Review Division: The Sentence Review Division reviews, upon request of the defendant, sentences of three years or more.



Hon. Michael A. Mack
Administrative Judge
Tolland and Windham Judicial Districts



Hon. Howard J. Moraghan
Administrative Judge
Danbury Judicial District



Hon. Walter M. Pickett, Jr.
Administrative Judge
Litchfield Judicial District



Hon. George D. Stoughton
Administrative Judge
Hartford-New Britain Judicial District

State Bar Examining Committee: The State Bar Examining Committee supervises the process by which attorneys are admitted to practice law.

Wiretap Panel: The Wiretap Panel acts on requests to intercept wire communications.

The Judges of the Superior Court are assisted by the Chief Clerks and Clerks:

Judicial District Chief Clerks

Ansonia-Milford — Nellie Jo Dubin, Esq.
Danbury — Therese A. Servas, Esq.
Fairfield — Bernard J. Luckart, Esq.
Hartford-New Britain at Hartford — Lucian J. Jachimowicz, Esq.
Hartford - New Britain at New Britain — Jeanette T. Moller, Esq.
Litchfield — David C. Bristol, Esq.
Middlesex — Michael Kokoszka, Esq.
New Haven at Meriden — Joseph M. Dudra, Esq.
New Haven at New Haven — Nicholas J. Cimmino, Esq.
New London at New London — Jeffrey W. Feldman, Esq.
New London at Norwich — Frederick Mahler, Esq.
Stamford-Norwalk — John Morrow, Esq.
Tolland — M. Christine Burt, Esq.
Waterbury — Joseph W. Doherty, Esq.
Windham — Francis W. Orszulak, Esq.

Geographical Area Clerks

- GA #1 — Norma A. Liskom
- GA #2 — Donald J. Mastrony, Esq.
- GA #3 — Louis A. Pace, Jr., Esq.
- GA #4 — Paul J. Marzinotto, Esq.
- GA #5 — Richard J. Conti
- GA #6 — Emily D. Capozzi
- GA #7 — Florence Zagorski
- GA #8 — Richard L. Reilly, Esq.
- GA #9 — Patricia Connors
- GA #10 — Margery A. Matt
- GA #11 — Christopher M. Burke, Esq.
- GA #12 — Katherine L. Muraski
- GA #13 — N.B.J. Novello
- GA #14 — Francis E. Dylag, Esq.
- GA #15 — Joanne L. Matos
- GA #16 — Robert M. Rosenfeld, Esq.
- GA #17 — Irving Z. Schwartz, Esq.
- GA #18 — Gemma C. DeMauro
- GA #19 — Thomas DiRuzza
- GA #20 — Frederick F. Heffernan
- GA #21 — Jeanne McKitis

Housing Session Clerks

- Chief Clerk — William Sadek, Esq.
- Bridgeport — John Pursell, Esq.
- Hartford — Victor Feigenbaum, Esq.
- New Britain — Michael J. Flynn, Esq.
- New Haven — Suzanne Colasanto, Esq.
- Norwalk — Richard Preston, Esq.
- Waterbury — Dana M. Guiliano, Esq.



(Above right) Joseph W. Doherty, Esq., Chief Clerk in Waterbury, reviews a file with Scott A. Hartley, Esq., Deputy Chief Clerk.
(Right) William Sadek, Esq., is Chief Clerk for Housing in Connecticut.



(Above) Emily D. Capozzi, right, Clerk at GA #6 in New Haven, discusses a case being filed in the Small Claims Office while (below) the Chief Clerk's Office in Tolland Superior Court is a flurry of activity.





Above: Pictured at swearing-in ceremonies in the Supreme Court are: (left to right) Judge Raymond R. Norko, Chief Justice Peters, Governor O'Neill, Judge Morton I. Riefberg, Judge Karen S. Nash, Judge Salvatore F. Arena and Judge Joseph Q. Koletsky.

Right: The Hon. Milton H. Belinkie is one of many retired judges who continue to serve the judiciary as a state trial referee.

Below: Judge Arthur L. Spada listens to the argument presented in student mock trial competitions. (copyright *Manchester Journal Inquirer*)



OFFICE OF THE CHIEF COURT ADMINISTRATOR

The responsibilities of the Judicial Department may be divided into two broad categories: judicial duties and administrative functions.

Judicial duties involve the just resolution of all cases at the trial and appellate levels.

Administrative functions involve activities that are required to conduct the day to day operations of the department. These administrative functions are the responsibility of Judge Aaron Ment, the Chief Court Administrator, who is appointed by the Chief Justice.

In addition to assigning judges, Judge Ment directs the administrative operations of a department which includes judges, a staff of more than 2,000 employees and an \$85 million budget. Judge Ment also chairs the Executive Committee, was co-chairman of the Committee to Study the Civil Rules of Practice and Procedure and is a member of the Conference of State Court Administrators, the Commission on Official Legal Publications and the Judicial Performance Evaluation Program Advisory Panel.

Judge Francis X. Hennessy, the Deputy Chief Court Administrator, assists Judge Ment in conducting the operations of the department. He is a member of the Executive Committee and the Commission to Establish Guidelines for Child Support and he represents the Chief Court Administrator on the Prison and Jail Overcrowding Commission, and the Sheriff's Advisory Board.

Following is a list of functions performed by the Office of the Chief Court Administrator:

Administrative Services: budget, finance, information

systems, internal audit, labor relations, personnel, planning, property management;

Adult Probation: presentence investigations, adult supervision, volunteer program;



Hon. Francis X. Hennessy
Deputy Chief Court Administrator



Judge Ment and Chief Justice Peters hold frequent meetings to discuss the operations of the Judicial Department.



Front row, left to right: Frank L. Cassello, Director of Personnel, Thomas M. Hickey, Director of Information Systems, James O. Cavanaugh, Executive Director, Administrative Services, Bruce Borre, Director of Planning and Research. Rear, left to right: Ronald T. Voog, Director of Property Management, Gregory Pac, Budget Director, Joseph F. Camilleri, Director of Financial Services, Robert D. Coffey, Esq., Director of Labor Relations.

Bail Commission: pre-trial alcohol education program; supervised release program; criminal history information checks;

Case Management: civil, criminal, family, housing;

Commission on Official Legal Publications: forms, *Connecticut Law Journal*, publications;

Communications: newsletter, media relations, public information, special events;

Court Operations: clerks, interpreters, seized property, court transcript services, records;

Family Division: support enforcement, family services, juvenile matters;

Jury Administration: selection and summoning of jurors;

Legal Services: continuing education, legal research, legal services, forms design and management, judicial evaluations, legislative affairs, attorney grievances, state bar exams.

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

The Administrative Services Division, which is directed by James O. Cavanaugh, Executive Director of Administrative Services, improved its capacity to serve as a resource for other units in the department by expanding its use of computerization and by implementing the following programs:

Administrative Policies and Procedures—A major update of the department's Personnel Policy and Procedures Manual was completed. The manual now provides

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT
EXPENDITURES AND REVENUE
JULY 1, 1984 - JUNE 30, 1986

<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 1984-85</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 1985-86</u>
Personal Services	\$50,347,000	\$56,764,513
Other Expenses	14,608,903	19,187,214
Equipment	628,281	1,339,737
Other Current Expenses	343,926	100,000
Federal/Other Funds	0	163,140
Total Expenditures	<u>\$65,928,110</u>	<u>\$77,554,604</u>

General Fund Revenue

Avails of Court	\$44,712,954	\$23,299,113
Sales of Publications	514,316	517,830
Other Receipts/Non- Revenue Collections	<u>3,311,115</u>	<u>3,745,992</u>
Total General Fund Revenue	<u>\$48,538,385</u>	<u>\$27,562,935</u>

Special Transportation Fund Revenue*

Avails of Court	\$ 0	\$23,264,754
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* Monies received from fines/forfeitures for violations of certain motor vehicle and boating statutes sent to the special transportation fund starting July 1, 1985.

current information on policies and procedures in such areas as labor relations, property management and finance.

Adult Probation Management Structure—The Planning and Research Unit, under the direction of Bruce Borre, completed a review of the central administrative structure of the Office of Adult Probation. The central administrative function is now divided into two major areas, administration and operations, with personnel assigned to those areas based upon similarity of duties.

Affirmative Action—The Judicial Department's commitment to affirmative action in its hiring and promotion policies was reflected in the establishment of procedures to assist the new Affirmative Action Officer in the employee recruitment and selection process throughout the department. As a result of these efforts, protected class representation rose approximately twenty-four percent, from less than ten percent to more than twelve percent of all employees.

Attendance Reporting—A new attendance reporting system was completed which tracks the use of various types of leave for the department's 2,000 employees. The system enables the department to produce various management reports as well as semi-annual statements of each individual employee's accrued and used leave.

Automated Statewide Budgeting—The Judicial Department was selected by the Office of Policy and Management as an early participant in the development of a computerized statewide budgeting system that will automatically compile and print budget documents.

Benefits Counselling—The Personnel Unit, under the direction of Frank L. Cassello, established a program to assist employees in obtaining information regarding benefits. This program involves field presentations for new employees and benefit counselling during field visits and in the main Personnel Office.

Central Accounting—The Financial Services and Judicial Information Systems Units, directed by Joseph Camilleri and Thomas Hickey, respectively, completed the computerization of the Central Accounting Activity, which is supervised by Jaroslaw Zastawsky. This unit receives and processes approximately \$40 million annually in court revenue. An antiquated punch-card system was replaced with a computerized system and this operation was transferred from Middletown to Hartford. As a result of these efforts, a backlog in the processing of dispositions was reduced from several months to a current status.

Computer Expansion—The Judicial Information Systems Unit maintains several major systems and acts as

technical liaison with the executive branch agencies that operate systems in which the Judicial Department is a participant. The unit is involved in the development, maintenance and support of the following systems:

- civil/family case processing;
- criminal case processing;
- juvenile case information;
- revenue accounting/case abstracting;
- Adult Probation On-Line Information System;
- Jury System;
- Central Accounts Receivable (child support);
- Juror/Witness 1099 system;
- Administrative Services Systems (budgeting, expenditure accounting, purchase order-encumbered funds, and personnel).

The unit was directly involved in the planning and implementation of programming for several major initiatives of the Judicial Department, including the One Day/One Trial juror system and the Centralized Infractions Bureau.

Also, in conjunction with the Family Division of the

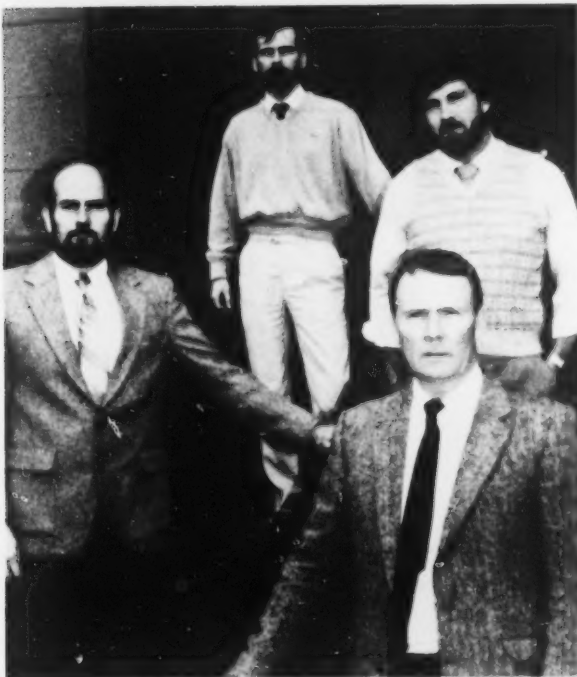


Robert D. Coffey, Esq., Director of Labor Relations, discusses an employee performance evaluation report.

Superior Court and the executive branch's Department of Human Resources and Department of Administrative Services, the unit has been involved in developing an automated system of Child Support Collections for Title IV-D Non-AFDC cases.

Employee Performance Appraisals—The Labor Relations Unit, supervised by Robert D. Coffey, Esq., implemented one of the most far-reaching and potentially most beneficial programs: the Employee Performance Appraisal Program. The program is designed to open the lines of communication between employees and their supervisors. It recognizes accomplishment and identifies areas which may require improvement.

The implementation of the Employee Performance Appraisal Program gives to the Judicial Department a valuable personnel tool used extensively in other areas of the public and private sectors. It is designed to be constructive rather than critical, and, if successful, can become a mechanism useful to both the employee and supervisor.



With the takeover of maintenance of judicial facilities, the Buildings and Grounds Unit was established headed by Charles F. Guck, foreground, and, left to right, district supervisors Roger Hersey, James Cayer and Kendall Jackson.



Hon. Albert W. Cretella, Jr.
Chief Administrative Judge for Facilities

Maintenance of Facilities—On July 1, 1985, responsibility for the maintenance of court facilities was transferred from the Department of Administrative Services to the Judicial Department. Included was the transfer of approximately 85 maintenance staff members, more than one million square feet of state-owned facilities and 150,000 square feet of leased facilities, and an annual operating budget which exceeded \$9 million in fiscal 1985-86. Responsible management for the maintenance of 26 facilities was achieved through the creation of a Buildings and Grounds Unit, under the direction of Charles Guck.

Management Information System—The Budget Unit, under the direction of Gregory Pac, developed a management information system (MAX PAR) which provides managers with a statistical comparison of various court locations. This system allows managers to determine which locations are utilizing their resources most efficiently and effectively and estimates future caseloads and costs.

New Facilities—Several years of planning for urgently needed new or renovated judicial facilities came to fruition.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT (NO. 9001)
SUMMARY - CAPITAL PROJECT FUND REQUESTS
1987-1992

Priority	Status*	Project Number and/or Description	Estimated Total Project Cost	Total Authorized Funds	FIVE-YEAR SCHEDULE OF NET FUND REQUIREMENTS				
					Net Funds Required 87-88	Net Funds Required 88-89	Net Funds Required 89-90	Net Funds Required 90-91	Net Funds Required 91-92
1	I	BI-JD-82, Superior Court Complex, Stamford	\$32,545,000	\$6,338,000**	\$26,207,000	- -	- -	- -	- -
2	H	BI-JD-85, Renovations, 75 Elm Street, Hartford	3,886,000	3,900,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
3	I	Renovations, G.A. No. 6 Courthouse & Parking, New Haven	13,048,000	775,000** ***	2,273,000	\$10,000,000	- -	- -	- -
4	I	Superior Court Complex, Vernon (Rockville)	5,110,000	1,500,000**	3,610,000	- -	- -	- -	- -
5	J	Renovations, G.A. No. 2 Courthouse, Bridgeport	3,344,000	-0-	3,344,000	- -	- -	- -	- -
6	I	Renovations/Additions, G.A. No. 4 & J.D. Courthouses, & Parking Facility, Waterbury	8,646,600	625,000** ****	2,000,000	6,021,600	- -	- -	- -
7	I	BI-JD-49, Courthouse for J.D. of Litchfield	9,812,000	390,000** ****	- -	- -	\$ 9,422,000	- -	- -
8	I	BI-JD-52, Civil Court Facility, Hartford	12,049,000	1,500,000**	- -	- -	10,549,000	- -	- -
9	I	General Repairs, Alterations to Courthouses, Statewide	5,250,000	500,000	1,500,000	750,000	1,000,000	\$ 750,000	\$ 750,000
10	H	BI-JD-90, Provisions for the Handicapped	2,250,000	2,250,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
11	I	Acquisition & Parking, G.A. No. 20 Courthouse, Norwalk	3,104,000	25,000** ***	- -	3,079,000	- -	- -	- -
12	J	Juvenile Matters Facility, Montville, (Uncasville)	1,227,000	-0-	- -	1,227,000	- -	- -	- -
13	J	Courthouse Annex & Parking, J.D. of Middlesex	10,649,000	-0-	- -	- -	- -	1,500,000	9,149,000
TOTALS:			\$110,920,600	\$17,803,000	\$38,934,000	\$21,077,600	\$20,971,000	\$2,250,000	\$9,899,000

SEE FOOTNOTES ON PAGE 2

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT (NO. 9001)
SUMMARY - CAPITAL PROJECT FUND REQUESTS
1987-1992

[illegible]

FOOTNOTES:

* Status: H - Projects previously authorized and not completed to date.
I - Projects previously authorized for which additional
authorizations are requested.
J - New project requests.

** Planning/Site Acquisition/Parking Study/Fees/Preconstruction Funds

*** S.A. 86-54, Sec. 2 (r)(5) "feasibility studies for additional parking for courthouse facilities in Norwalk and New Haven, not exceeding fifty thousand dollars;"

PLEASE NOTE APPORTIONMENT:

New Haven courthouse facility		\$25,000
Norwalk courthouse facility		\$25,000
TOTAL AUTHORIZATION:		\$50,000

**** S.A. 86-54, Sec. 2 (r)(6) "planning and implementation of courthouse renovations and additions and acquisition of land for a common parking facility for the geographical area and judicial district courthouses in Waterbury and planning and design for improved facilities for the Litchfield judicial district, including a study of costs and feasibility related to (A) expansion, improvement and renovation of the current courthouse in Litchfield and (B) as an alternative, construction of a new courthouse for the judicial district and land acquisition for such purpose, not exceeding seven hundred fifty thousand dollars."

PLEASE NOTE APPORTIONMENT:

Waterbury courthouse facilities		\$375,000
<u>Litchfield J.D. courthouse facilities</u>		<u>\$375,000</u>
TOTAL AUTHORIZATION:		<u>\$750,000</u>

tion during the biennium with the completion, continuation or commencement of many major projects. The Property Management Unit, under the direction of Ronald T. Voog and John J. Nachyly, Jr., was involved in several major projects, including:

Ansonia-Milford Judicial District: A new \$2.9 million Superior Court facility built by the City of Derby was dedicated, increasing space for the adjudication of cases from one courtroom to three courtrooms and a hearing room. Work was also begun on the renovation of, and a major addition to, the Superior Court in Milford.

Fairfield Judicial District: Substantial safety and security improvements and renovations were made to the Juvenile Detention Center in Bridgeport.

Hartford-New Britain Judicial District: The \$23.9 million Hartford Criminal Court Complex was opened in August of 1986. This facility increased the number of available courtrooms by nine, plus one hearing room, replaced the badly deteriorated GA 14 facility on Mor-

gan Street in Hartford, consolidated and vastly improved prisoner security and safety, provided greatly improved jury facilities for both the JD and GA operations, and consolidated the disposition and processing of criminal matters in Hartford into one building.

The new Enfield Court Complex, which houses GA 13, the Superior Court Records Center and the Commission on Official Legal Publications, was opened in the Fall of 1986. In addition to providing new facilities for GA 13, the facility also utilizes modern environmental controls to improve the safety of court records.

New London Judicial District: The new \$8 million addition to the 200-year-old Superior Court facility in New London was dedicated in December of 1985, doubling the number of available courtrooms to six, adding a hearing room, and improving space available for court-related activities.

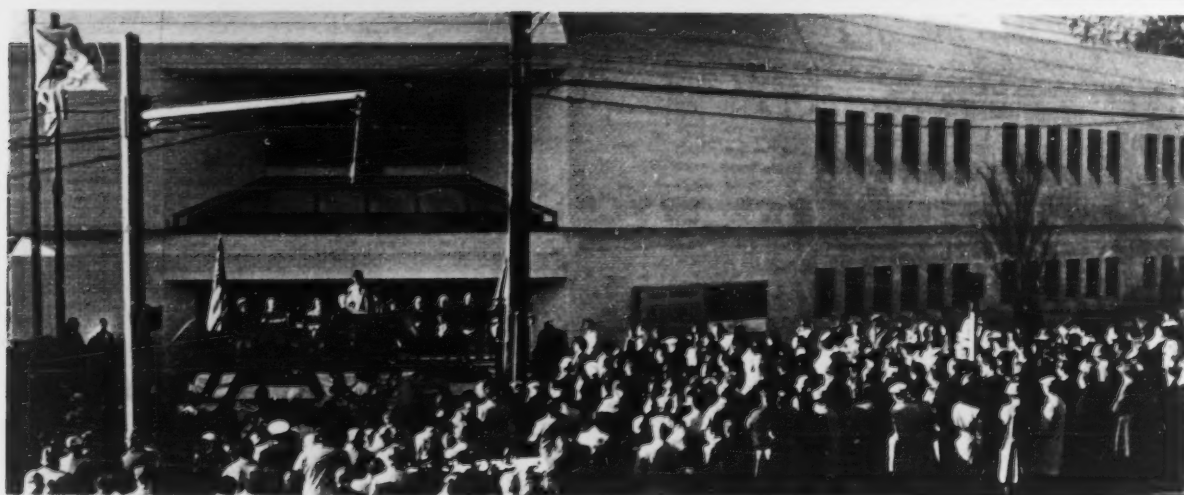
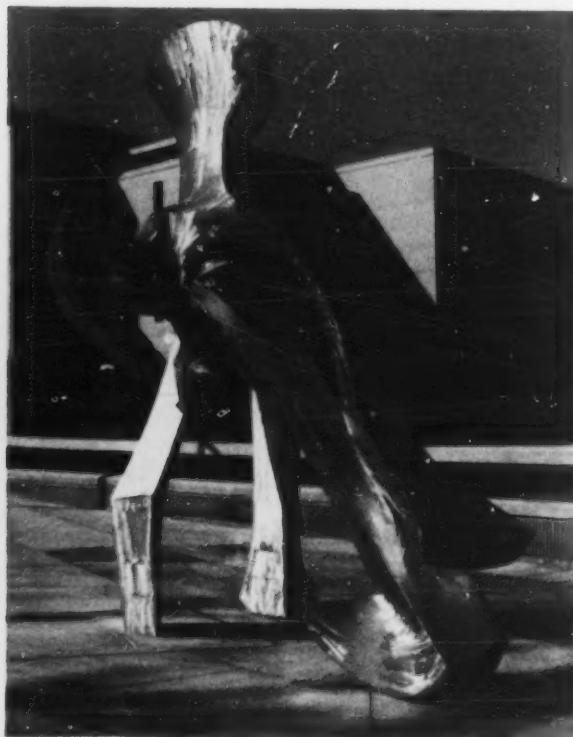
Stamford-Norwalk Judicial District: Preliminary work was completed for a major expansion of court facilities



Discussing plans for a major judicial capital project are (left to right): John J. Nachyly, Jr., Director of Facilities; James L. Bausch, Director of Security and Safety; Ronald T. Voog, Director of Property Management; and Norma I. McGann, Facilities Designer.

in the Stamford-Norwalk Judicial District.

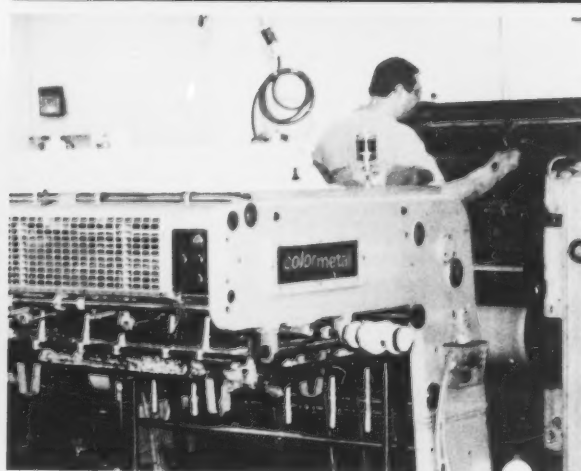
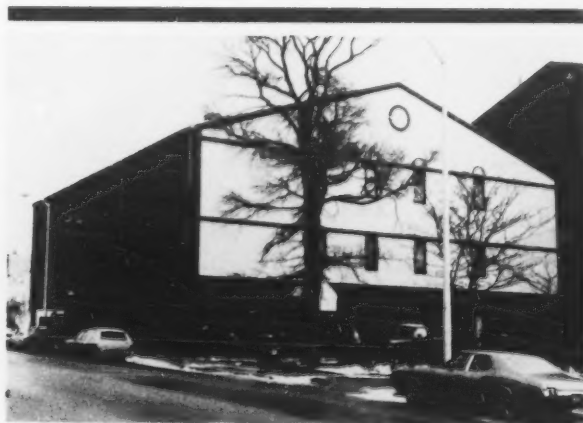
New Haven Superior Court for Juvenile Matters and Detention Center: A \$4.5 million, 32,000 square-foot Superior Court for Juvenile Matters and Detention Center in New Haven was opened in 1986, providing a central location for the juvenile court, detention and probation operations.



Chief Justice Peters accepts the key to the Hartford Criminal Court Complex from Commissioner Elisha Freedman (top left) while "Guardian" stands outside the new facility (top right). A large crowd attended the dedication of the new court facility in New London (above). (New London photo by John Ligos)



The Enfield Court Complex, completed in 1986, provides facilities for GA #13, where Judge Harry N. Jackaway is shown presiding (above); the Records Center, where Administrative Assistant Lucy Cubeta is pictured (above right); the GA #13 Clerk's Office (right); and the Commission on Official Legal Publications (lower right) where Judicial Department publications and forms are printed. The new Superior Court facility in Derby (below) opened in 1985.



COURT OPERATIONS

The establishment in 1986 of the Court Operations Division, under the direction of Martin O. Washington, consolidated several diverse units under one administrative structure to provide services for the judicial operations of the Superior Court. These units include:

- the Centralized Infractions Bureau, supervised by Sherry Antonacci, Esq., Clerk, where infractions tickets are processed;
- the Chief Clerk for Housing Matters, William Sadek, Esq., who supervises the operations of Housing Session Clerk's offices throughout the state;
- the Chief Court Interpreter, Elby R. Pagano, who provides competent, qualified and knowledgeable interpreters to assist individuals not fluent in the English language.
- the Chief Housing Specialist, Frances Califore, Esq., who oversees the program that assists the court in the resolution of housing matters;

- the Coordinator of Clerks, Frank M. Goetz III, Esq., oversees the implementation of policies and regulations governing the operations of the JD, GA and Housing Court clerks' offices throughout the state;
- the Coordinator of Court Transcript Services, Dexter Lyman, who implements policies and regulations regarding court reporters and monitors.
- the Examiner of Seized Property, Gilbert Walton, who is responsible for the proper return, disposition or destruction of unclaimed or contraband items seized in connection with criminal offenses;
- the Records Center, managed by Linda Fishman, which is the repository of all court records.

The creation of the Court Operations Division will facilitate long-range planning, consolidation of resources, uniformity of policies and procedures and the development of major automated and non-automated systems to improve services for individual court locations.

Clerks' Manual—The Judicial Department, in coopera-



Members of the Court Operations Division include: (front row, left to right) Sherry Antonacci, Clerk of the Centralized Infractions Bureau; Martin O. Washington, Director of Court Operations; Ruth S. Craig, Administrative Coordinator; (back row, left to right) Frank M. Goetz III, Esq., Coordinator of Clerks; Dexter Lyman, Coordinator of Court Transcript Services; and Gilbert Walton, Jr., Examiner of Seized Property.

tion with the National Center for State Courts, drafted and published the first clerks' manual for judicial district chief clerks' offices. The clerk's manual promotes uniformity of procedures for the judicial district clerks' offices. It also serves as a handy reference guide for dealing with potential problems and as a fundamental training device for new employees. Continuous updating of the manual will assure its usefulness while providing an informal basis for the discussion and resolution of procedural problems.

Housing Matters—Public Act 85-378 provides a simplified and expeditious procedure for enforcing local health, fire and building codes. It allows for individual tenants to pay their rent to the court, thus protecting them from the possibility of eviction for withholding rent in situations where compliance with local codes is lacking.

Public Information Officers—The Court Operations Unit has been active in the development of a Public Information Officers Program which will make available in each JD, GA and housing session location specific individuals to whom public inquiries are to be directed. In addition to providing court record information within limits established by state statutes and the rules of the court, the Public Information Officers will also be responsible for the distribution of information and forms regarding the new attorney grievance procedures and other Judicial Department publications.

JURY ADMINISTRATION

The most significant undertaking in jury administration in many years was the development and implementation of the One Day/One Trial jury system, which began on a pilot basis in the Middlesex Judicial District in September, 1986. The extensive planning and preparation for this pilot program required the coordinated involvement of the Office of the Jury Administrator, the Legal Services Division, Judicial Information Systems, the Administrative Service Division and the staff of the Middlesex Judicial District, under the direction of Judge Walter M. Budney.

The One Day/One Trial system provides that each juror's term of service is reduced from the present four-week period to one day or, if selected for a trial, the duration of that trial. In those judicial districts where the One Day/One Trial system has not yet been implemented, the four-week period of jury duty remains in place.

The shortened term of service will minimize any inconvenience and hardship to jurors and their employers.

Jurors will be further accommodated because they will have the opportunity to postpone their service to a more convenient time. Employers will benefit because employees who would otherwise be required to take a month's absence from their jobs will be absent for only one day, unless chosen for a trial.

Another major aspect of the One Day/One Trial system is the increase in public participation in the judicial process. More than 200,000 people are expected to participate annually on a statewide basis, in contrast to the 16,100 people involved during fiscal 1984-85. With the exception of certain statutorily-mandated individuals, virtually everyone—including attorneys and judges—will be required to serve on jury duty.

The new jury system promises greater citizen involvement at reduced public inconvenience. It secures participation by a wide cross section of the public while taking the steps necessary to make jury duty as slight an interruption of their daily lives as possible.

LEGAL SERVICES

The Legal Services Unit is overseen by Joseph J. Keefe, Esq., Executive Secretary, and Carl E. Testo, Esq., Director of Legal Services. The unit, which serves as house counsel for the Judicial Department, is responsible for analyzing legal issues facing the department, assisting in the preparation of proposed policies, procedures, rules, or legislation addressing such issues, implementing subsequent actions taken to address these matters and providing legal support services to the judiciary.

In carrying out their responsibilities, the Legal Services Unit performs the following activities:

Attorney Grievance System—Daniel B. Horwitch, Esq., State Bar Counsel, assists the Statewide Grievance Committee in the performance of its duties.

Bar Admission—R. David Stamm, Esq., Administrative Director of the Bar Examining Committee, assists the Connecticut Bar Examining Committee in the performance of its duties.

Continuing Education—Under the direction of Anthony B. Fisser, Esq., this office provides continuing education and management training to judges and other Judicial Department employees through seminars and printed materials, and prepares and updates legal manuals.

Forms Management—Michael Piela, Forms Designer, designs, analyzes and distributes all forms required by the Judicial Department.

In-House Legal Research—Martin R. Libbin, Esq., prepares legal memoranda concerning questions that arise in the administration of the department.

Judicial Evaluations—Darlene Reynolds, Esq., Judicial Evaluation Administrator, assists in administering the Judicial Performance Evaluation program.

Legal Research for Trial Judges—Under the supervision of Eileen Burlison, Esq., law clerks provide legal research for Superior Court judges and assist in the preparation of jury charges.

Legislative Liaison—Faith Mandell, Esq., serves as liaison between the Judicial Department and the executive and legislative branches of government and prepares and monitors legislative proposals submitted by or impacting on the department.

Rules of Practice and Procedure—Carl E. Testo, Esq., Director of Legal Services, assists the Rules Committee

of the Superior Court by performing legal research and drafting court rules.

Wiretaps—Holly Sellers, Esq., serves as legal counsel to the Wiretap Panel of the Superior Court.

The Legal Services Unit was involved in major changes in the areas of attorney grievances and judicial education and evaluation, which directly reflect the department's commitment to the goals of innovation, involvement and accountability.

Attorney Grievance Procedures—Two major actions in this area were taken by the judges of the Superior Court: the 1985 establishment of presentment attorneys and the 1986 overhaul of the grievance system. These actions significantly improved the process by which complaints against attorneys are investigated and attorneys are disciplined.

Decision-making responsibilities were transferred to a



Among the members of the Legal Services Division are: (left to right) Holly Sellers, Esq., Counsel; Joseph J. Keefe, Esq., Executive Secretary; Rosemary Fuller, Forms Analyst; Carl E. Testo, Esq., Director of Legal Services; Faith A. Mandell, Esq., Legislative Liaison; and Michael Piela, Forms Designer.

Statewide Grievance Committee to promote uniformity of procedure and decisions. In the grievance process, lay participation on the local level was increased and the membership of the local panels was changed to include attorneys from other judicial districts.

Time standards require 120 days for the grievance panel to determine probable cause or for a subcommittee of the Statewide Grievance Committee to render a decision and 90 days for the Statewide Grievance Committee to render its decision. In addition, the confidential nature of the attorney grievance process was changed to provide for public disclosure without jeopardizing reputations because of frivolous complaints.

Center for Judicial Education—The Center for Judicial Education was established in response to needs disclosed during the judicial performance evaluations and the legislature's confirmation process. The center will launch a year-round program, including the orientation of new judges, mentoring of newly-appointed judges and of judges assigned to new trial divisions after long absences, and production of in-house publications on changes and trends in the law.

The administrative structure of the center consists of an executive committee of judges, chaired by Justice Robert J. Callahan, and an advisory committee, consisting of representatives of the bench, bar, academic community and private sector. These representatives will provide the center with a wide range of ideas and suggestions so that the judiciary and those who use the judicial system will have input into the center's programs and priorities.

The Judicial Performance Evaluation Program and the Connecticut Center for Judicial Education represent a unique link between performance evaluations and judicial education. Together, they are the mechanism by which the judiciary in Connecticut will grow and improve.

Jury Instruction Project—A collection of criminal jury charges and selected civil jury charges was distributed to each administrative judge for use, review and further development. The Jury Instruction Project is a continuing endeavor which will provide a time-saving convenience for both judges and law clerks.

Management Development Program—The Judicial Department's Management Development Program is a comprehensive series of small group training sessions designed to provide all managers and supervisors with an opportunity to improve their effectiveness.

Two separate parts comprise the Management Development Program: Supervisory Management, which con-

centrates on basic principles, one-on-one communication, handling staff conflicts and effective use of human resources; and, Advanced Management, which concentrates on organizational skills for groups, problem solving with groups, and leadership skills.

Prior to the implementation of the Management Development Program, a special program for administrative judges was conducted in 1984. It provided an opportunity for the participants to discuss their roles as administrators and to develop management skills.

Performance Evaluation Program—Under the guidance of the Judicial Performance Advisory Panel, which is chaired by the Hon. Maurice J. Sponzo, State Referee, a program was implemented in 1984 by which attorneys and jurors evaluate the judicial performance of judges of the Superior Court. This program began reaping benefits for the Judicial Department and for individual judges as the biennium was concluding.

At the outset the program's administrators had decided that an individual judge's performance would not be reviewed for at least eighteen months in order for a sufficient number of questionnaires to be returned from attorneys and jurors. Approximately 62.5 percent of the questionnaires distributed to attorneys in JD locations and 69.6 percent of the questionnaires given to jurors are returned. Beginning in the Spring of 1986, program administrators met privately with individual judges. These meetings provide an opportunity for each judge to receive a candid analysis of how he or she is perceived by the attorneys and the jurors. At these meetings, judges express their views regarding their evaluations, preferences for assignments, beneficial educational programs and other areas of concern. They also have the opportunity to compare their own performance with the ratings received by all of the judges throughout the Judicial Department.

The evaluation program will be expanded in the immediate future to include evaluations of trial judges by appellate judges.

The Judicial Performance Evaluation Program provides important information to the Office of the Chief Court Administrator for developing educational programs and making judicial assignments and has made Connecticut a leader in the field of judicial performance evaluations.

Pre-Bench Orientation—One of the most critical needs addressed by the Judicial Department was the expansion of the pre-bench orientation program for new judges.

Previously, judges were given one day to collect their bench material and familiarize themselves with their



Judge Francis X. Hennessy, Deputy Chief Court Administrator, discusses a judge's performance evaluation with Maurice J. Sponzo, State Referee and chairperson of the Judicial Performance Advisory Panel.

new responsibilities before beginning their judicial assignments. A comprehensive two week program was developed to address the growing complexity of the law and modern day pressures on judges. This program provides information on judicial ethics, sentencing principles and practices, support operations, the principal trial divisions and judicial adjunct programs. Additionally, a mentor judge is appointed to monitor each new judge and provide whatever assistance is necessary during the first few months of that judge's assignment.

The pre-bench orientation program is an important development in the Judicial Department's continuing education process. It recognizes the importance of providing to new judges the materials, training and hands-on experience that are necessary for them to be effective in their role.

Rules of Professional Conduct—In 1986, the Judges of the Superior Court replaced the attorneys' ethics code with the Rules of Professional Conduct, which were recommended by the Connecticut Bar Association. These new rules clarify many aspects of attorney ethics and bring Connecticut's code in line with recent court decisions concerning attorney solicitations and advertising.

State Bar Examinations—The Connecticut Bar Examining Committee has implemented state-of-the art statistical methods for scoring the bar exam. This method insures a fairer bar examination by establishing a pass/fail standard which remains constant across test

forms and which is independent of the make-up of the pool of applicants taking the bar exam. The number of applicants taking the Connecticut bar exam has risen by more than 70 percent in recent years, from approximately 935 in 1982 to more than 1,600 in 1986.



Anthony B. Fisser, Esq., Director of Continuing Education, conducts a pre-bench orientation seminar for Judge Samuel Freed and Judge Robert Fuller.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

The just and timely resolution of cases involving individuals who are accused of violating the law is the responsibility of the criminal justice system.

The Criminal Division of the Superior Court is divided into four parts:

Part A—capital felonies, Class A felonies and unclassified felonies punishable by sentences of more than twenty years;

Part B—Class B felonies and unclassified felonies punishable by sentences of more than ten years but not more than twenty years;

Part C—Class C felonies and unclassified felonies punishable by sentences of more than five years but not more than ten years;

Part D—Class D felonies and all other crimes, violations, motor vehicle violations and infractions.

The Office of the Chief Court Administrator has developed time standards to govern the movement of criminal cases. These standards are:

GA Court Locations—30 days from date of arrest for

first appearance and plea and 60 days from the date of arrest for pre-trial hearing, court trial or jury trial;

JD Court Locations—Disposition of case within one year for large judicial districts (Hartford, New Haven, Fairfield and Waterbury) and disposition of case within six months for other judicial districts.

In addition, Connecticut's Speedy Trial Law requires that criminal trials be initiated within eight months for incarcerated defendants and one year for defendants who are not incarcerated.

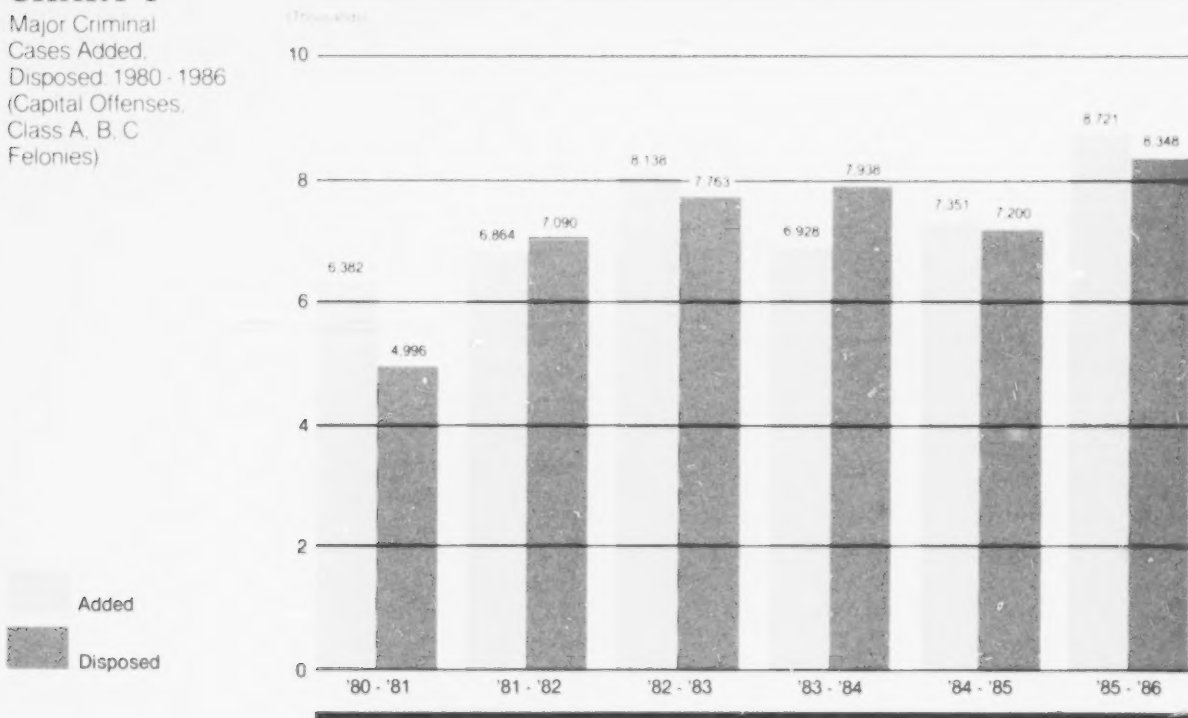
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Several major projects were implemented to expedite the movement of the criminal docket. These programs were under the direction of the late Judge Frank J. Kinney, who served as Chief Administrative Judge of the Criminal Division, and Joseph D. D'Alesio, Esq., Criminal Caseflow Manager:

Centralized Infractions Bureau—The enhanced enforcement of Connecticut's motor vehicle laws during the 1984-86 biennium resulted in a sharp and consistent

CHART I

Major Criminal Cases Added, Disposed 1980-1986 (Capital Offenses, Class A, B, C Felonies)





Sherry Antonacci, Esq., left, Clerk of the Centralized Infractions Bureau, discusses the bureau's operations with Carolyn Bronson, Manager.

increase in the number of new motor vehicle cases added to the GA criminal docket:

1981-82: 298,926
 1982-83: 349,032
 1983-84: 392,138
 1984-85: 522,908
 1985-86: 525,257

These numbers represent a seventy-five percent increase over the indicated time period. It was difficult to predict which GA courts would experience the largest increases and, in many instances, resources had to be reallocated to deal with the increased number of motor vehicle cases.

The Judicial Department developed a new concept for processing infractions based on the fact that a majority of motor vehicle cases are infractions and the number of infractions issued on a statewide basis remains relatively constant regardless of where they are issued.

The processing of infractions tickets has been centralized under the Centralized Infractions Bureau (CIB). Tickets received from various law enforcement agencies

are sent to the CIB in Hartford, where the information contained on each infraction is entered into the computer system. The individual who received the infraction mails the fine to the post office box listed on the infraction. The fine is picked up by a local bank and deposited immediately into an interest-bearing CIB account.

Not guilty pleas are also mailed to the CIB where they are entered into the computer and transmitted automatically to the appropriate GA court location.

The two year planning for the CIB required the involvement of representatives from many units within the Judicial Department, including criminal caseload, the clerks' offices, data processing, forms design, legal services, personnel and facilities. The system was developed in close cooperation with the Office of Policy and Management, the Department of Motor Vehicles, the State Treasurer's Office and the banking community. The Judicial Department will benefit from the system in several ways:

- The GA clerks' offices will be relieved of the routine, time-consuming responsibility of processing infractions



Judge William M. Shaughnessy, Jr., Chief Administrative Judge of the Criminal Division, right, and Joseph D. D'Aleone, Criminal Caseflow Manager, review criminal case management reports from each court location.

and will be able to concentrate their efforts on other matters.

- Policy for processing infractions will be uniform throughout the state.
- Sporadic and unpredictable increases in infractions volume will be handled more efficiently.
- Contact with the Department of Motor Vehicles will be improved due to the rapid transfer of information and updating of records.
- Duplication of effort to develop procedures and methods to deal with recurring problems will be eliminated.
- The speedier depositing of infractions fines will maximize earned interest.
- Uniform accounting procedures will result in greater control over large sums of money.
- Ongoing analysis of problems and statistics will be possible for the purposes of proposing legislative changes and adopting procedures to better meet the needs and requirements of the department and the state.

Magistrates—The 1985 session of the General Assembly enacted legislation with the department's support strengthening the Magistrate Program by expanding its role in the resolution of motor vehicle cases and by providing authority for magistrates to hear and decide small claims matters. Between the beginning of this new program on October 1, 1985, and the end of the biennium on June 30, 1986, magistrates resolved 37,150 of the 53,459 motor vehicle cases assigned to them.

The Magistrate Program has helped to maintain the status quo despite the sharp increase in the volume of motor vehicle cases. It has not, however, alleviated the tremendous workload on the judges of the Superior Court because of a concomitant increase in both the GA criminal docket and those motor vehicle cases requiring the court's attention. The 257,980 cases added during the biennium represented an eleven percent increase over the previous two year total of 231,731 cases.

Automation of GA Court Locations—The automation of GA criminal operations continued to progress during the biennium. The automation of seventeen of twenty one GA court locations was completed, with the remainder scheduled to be automated by the end of the

CHART II

Superior Court
Criminal (Part D)
Geographical Area
Locations
Cases Added and
Disposed 1980-1986

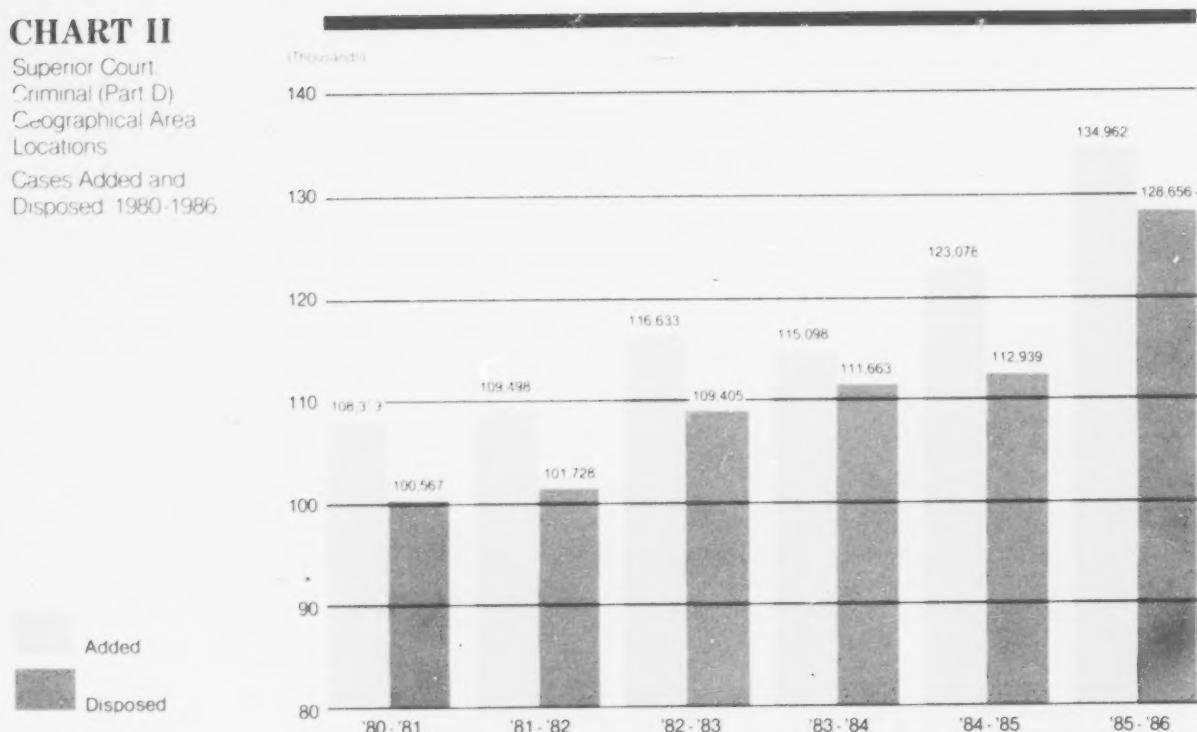
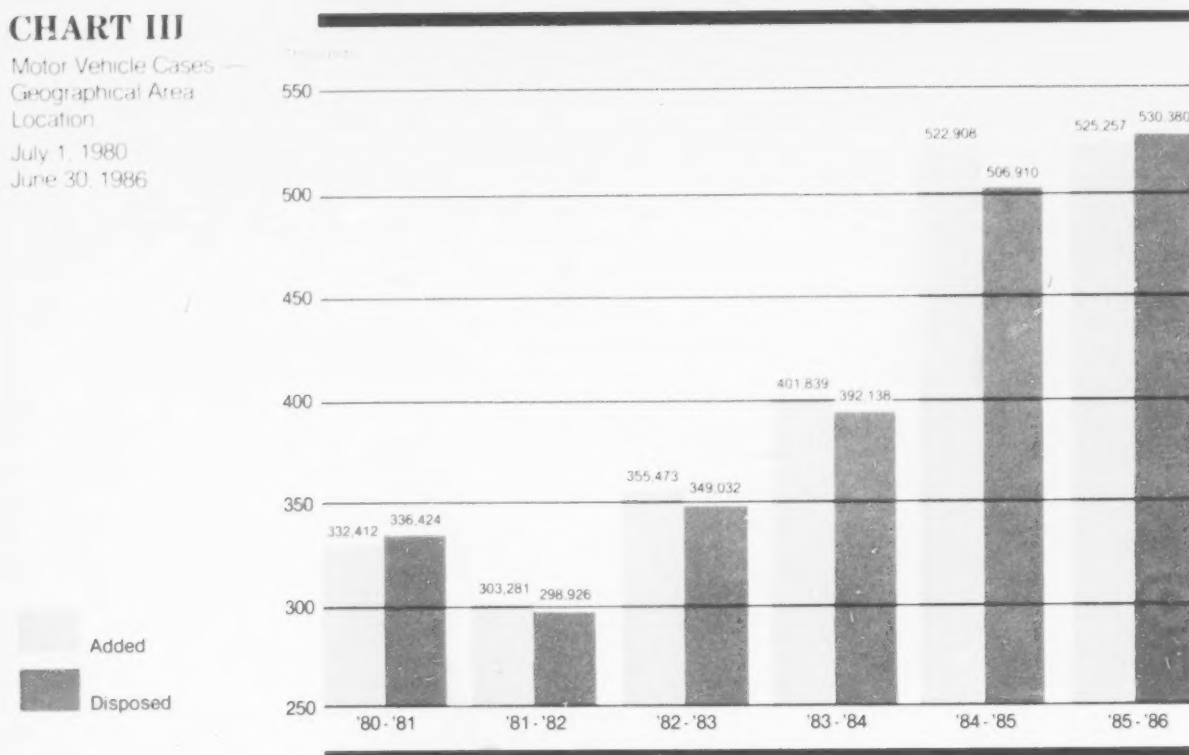


CHART III

Motor Vehicle Cases —
Geographical Area
Location
July 1, 1980
June 30, 1986



1986-88 period. Computerization assists the court location in docket preparation, creation of case histories and the compilation of statistical information needed for the management of its criminal docket. The successful implementation of the Centralized Infractions Bureau is a model for the future automation of other aspects of court operations.

Class B and C Felonies—The sharp increase in JD criminal matters during the early 1980s resulted in the transfer of jurisdiction of Class B and C felonies from some JD court locations to GA court locations. The control thereafter achieved over the JD criminal docket, together with the increased criminal and motor vehicle caseload in the GA courts, resulted in the return of Class B and C felonies to their original JD locations.

Speedy Trial—Throughout the biennium, the Judicial Department was able to meet the mandates of the Speedy Trial Act and no case was dismissed because of its provisions.

Two staff divisions within the Judicial Department

assist the Superior Court in the resolution of criminal matters. They are:

Office of Adult Probation—The Office of Adult Probation is primarily responsible for conducting presentence investigations ordered by the court and for supervising adults.

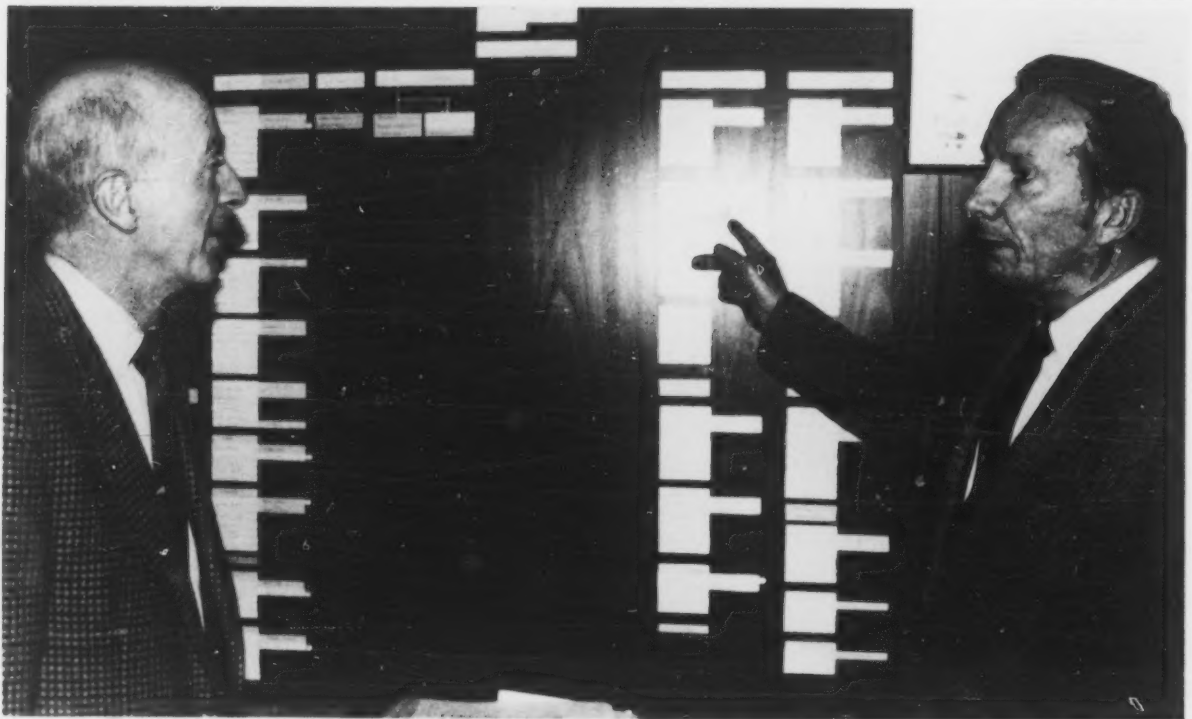
Bail Commission—Bail Commissioners are primarily responsible for interviewing and conducting investigations of individuals for the purpose of helping the Superior Court determine the terms and conditions of release of an accused awaiting the final resolution of a criminal case.

OFFICE OF ADULT PROBATION

The Office of Adult Probation provides probation services for all courts having jurisdiction over adult criminal matters. The division operates under the direction of Terry S. Capshaw, who is assisted by George C. Griffin, Deputy Director for Administration and Robert



The first group of attorneys sworn in as magistrates under a new law expanding their authority received their oaths of office in 1985.



Terry S. Capshaw, right, Director of the Office of Adult Probation, discusses division operations with George Griffin, Deputy Director for Administration.

J. Bosco, Deputy Director for Operations. Major responsibilities of the division include presentence investigation and supervision of persons referred to it by the court.

Three events in the early 1980s contributed to the critical caseload situation facing the Office of Adult Probation during the 1984-86 biennium: the significant increase in the number of criminal cases, the enactment of the Determinate Sentencing Act and the elimination of parole.

The impact which these events had on the adult probation caseload is evident from the fact that, by 1985, the supervision caseload had reached a peak of 48,000 cases, a seven percent increase over the previous year. These included Accelerated Rehabilitation cases, Youthful Offenders matters and the regular adult supervision caseload.

In order to lessen the burden on the Office of Adult Probation, responsibility for the Pretrial Alcohol Education Program, which at that time totalled approximately

16,000 cases, was transferred through legislation to the Bail Commission on October 1, 1985. The remaining adult supervision caseload still exceeded 16,000 convicted felons, a figure that has risen markedly since passage of the Determinate Sentencing Act. Felons who previously would have been supervised by parole officers now are being supervised by probation officers. Each probation officer has a caseload of approximately 250 cases. The creation of additional probation officer positions was the department's highest budgetary priority during the biennium.

The approval of a portion of this request provided some relief but not as much as the Office of Adult Probation continues to need. The department has undertaken a variety of administrative measures to maximize the efficiency of hard-pressed probation officers, including the development of data processing capabilities to help process the caseload and, as the 1986-88 biennium began, the transfer of responsibility for monitoring 16 and 17 year olds to the Family Division of the Superior Court.

* * * * *

The following programs highlighted the activities of the Office of Adult Probation during the biennium:

Intensive Supervision Program—The Intensive Supervision Program, enacted as part of the 1984 Act Concerning Jail and Prison Overcrowding, authorized funding for eight probation officers. These probation officers provide intensive supervision for inmates released from correctional centers under guidelines established by the program. The purpose of intensive probation is to place in the community those convicted individuals who are able to return to society under close supervision. The program is designed to ensure public safety, reduce prison overcrowding and contribute to the rehabilitation of persons in the program.

The statutes provide for a maximum caseload of 20 probationers per officer. The first inmate was released for supervision in December of 1984. During the biennium, the eight Senior Probation Officers assigned to the program processed and investigated 2,477 inmate applications and conducted 2,359 pre-release investigations, including 478 inmate interviews. The courts released a total of 121 inmates on intensive probation. In areas where the 20-inmate limit has not been

reached, the program has been extended to include probationers who have been convicted of serious crimes and have been released on probation after serving their original sentence.

Computerization—The APOLIS (Adult Probation On-Line Information System) Program was developed to automate information regarding restitution payments, fugitives wanted for violation of probation and all case management data. The APOLIS system first became operational in Enfield in July, 1986. Full implementation of the system will be completed by the end of the 1986-88 period. The APOLIS system will result in substantial savings in clerical resources and will produce more reliable, easily accessible statistical information.

Volunteer Program—Volunteers, whose efforts are coordinated under the Adult Probation Volunteer Program, play a vital role in many operations of the Judicial Department. Volunteers staff public information booths, monitor court ordered community service, divert workload from various court personnel through the pilot Central Intake Unit and monitor courtroom activity. During the biennium, volunteers contributed an average of 80,000 hours per year, servicing approximately 30,000 clients in fiscal 1984-85 and more than 42,000 clients during fiscal 1985-86. Based on national wage



Dozens of adult probation volunteers from throughout Connecticut attended a special Volunteer Recognition Day ceremony in the Supreme Court in the Spring of 1986.

standards, this translates into services valued at more than \$800,000 annually. More than 100 college student interns from 25 colleges and universities, whose volunteer work is applied toward their academic credit, participated in the program.

Training—Training activities conducted by and for the Office of Adult Probation increased substantially during the biennium. The orientation programs for probation interns and probation officers were redesigned. The Office of Adult Probation provides 26 programs for professional staff in such areas as search and seizure law and work with special clients. These programs are in addition to the in-service courses offered in conjunction with the Office of Continuing Education.

BAIL COMMISSION

The primary purpose of bail is to secure the presence in court of a defendant charged with a bailable offense. During the period of this report, the Bail Commission, under the direction of Chief Bail Commissioner Paul F. Brown and Assistant Chief Bail Commissioner Thomas P. O'Rourke, focused its efforts on the Pretrial Alcohol Education System and the expansion of the Supervised Release Program.

Pretrial Alcohol Education Program—On October 1, 1985, pursuant to Public Act 85-417, the administration of the Pretrial Alcohol Education Program was transferred from the Office of Adult Probation to the Bail Commission. The program is designed to educate first-time drunk-driving offenders about the effects of alcohol on driving ability and recognize alcohol problems. The Bail Commission makes assessments and recommendations with respect to placement in the program, supervises the progress of a defendant admitted to the program and monitors any necessary further treatment until a court has dismissed the case or ordered alternate disposition of the charges.

Between October 1, 1985 and June 30, 1986, a total of 10,944 applications for eligibility into the Pretrial Alcohol Education Program were referred to the Bail Commission. Of that number, 10,012 applications, or 91.5 percent, were granted.

Supervised Release Program—The Supervised Release Program is designed to release selected defendants from pretrial detention under certain specified conditions. Examples of conditions which may be ordered range from treatment for substance abuse to adherence to a curfew. A frequently imposed condition of release is a promise to avoid contact with a victim.

The bail commissioner interviews defendants and recommends to a judge whether or not conditional release should be ordered. If conditional release is ordered, the defendant is supervised by the Bail Commission in an effort to assure compliance with the court-ordered conditions of release.

Part-time pretrial workers have greatly facilitated the Bail Commission's ability effectively to supervise defendants who have been released on conditions set by the court. These workers monitor adherence to the conditions through phone calls or meetings. Arrangements are also made for treatment or other services.

Defendants who require more intensive supervision are referred to one of six private social service agencies that have entered into contracts with the Bail Commission. A staff member from a contacted agency is available in the Hartford, New Haven, Stamford, Bridgeport, Norwalk and Waterbury GA court locations.

Effective January 1, 1986, a justice assistance grant was awarded to the Bail Commission to administer a fully integrated supervised release system. Case screeners, functioning on a statewide basis, were hired to re-interview incarcerated defendants referred to them by the bail commissioners. These are defendants for whom new information may be available, or whose circumstances may have changed since their arraignment, making them now eligible for conditional release. The results of the re-interview are referred back to the appropriate Bail Commissioner who then makes a recommendation to the court.

Centralization—In 1985, two major functions of the Bail Commission were centralized: eligibility determinations for the Pretrial Alcohol Education System (PAES) and the automation of criminal history information checks on defendants awaiting arraignment.

The PAES eligibility determinations were centralized to detect duplication between jurisdictions. Also, cards and files for the applicants are prepared in Hartford and mailed to the corresponding courts as a clerical support to the local bail commissioners and to insure uniformity of filing systems throughout the state.

The centralization of record checks eliminated the need for bail commissioners from the 21 Geographical Area court locations to conduct separate record checks with the State Police Bureau of Identification (SPBI). Data terminal operators now have immediate access to SPBI, Department of Corrections and Bail Commission information to assist the bail commissioners.

CIVIL JUSTICE SYSTEM

The Civil Division of the Superior Court is responsible for the just and timely disposition of cases in which one party sues another to protect personal or property rights. Typical examples of civil matters include landlord-tenant disputes, automobile accidents, products or professional liability suits, contract disputes and administrative appeals.

The Civil Division is divided into five parts:

- Civil jury;
- Civil Non-jury;
- Administrative Appeals;
- Small Claims; and,
- Landlord-Tenant, including summary process.

The following types of housing matters are heard at judicial district housing matters locations:

- summary process;
- small claims;
- administrative appeals;

- payment into court;
- civil jury and non-jury
- criminal jury and non-jury.

* * * * *

The success of programs applied to the movement of the civil docket is reflected in the sharply downward trend in the number of cases appearing on the civil trial lists:

Pending Nonjury Trial List:

7/1/84 - 7,456

7/1/86 - 4,011

Pending Jury Trial List:

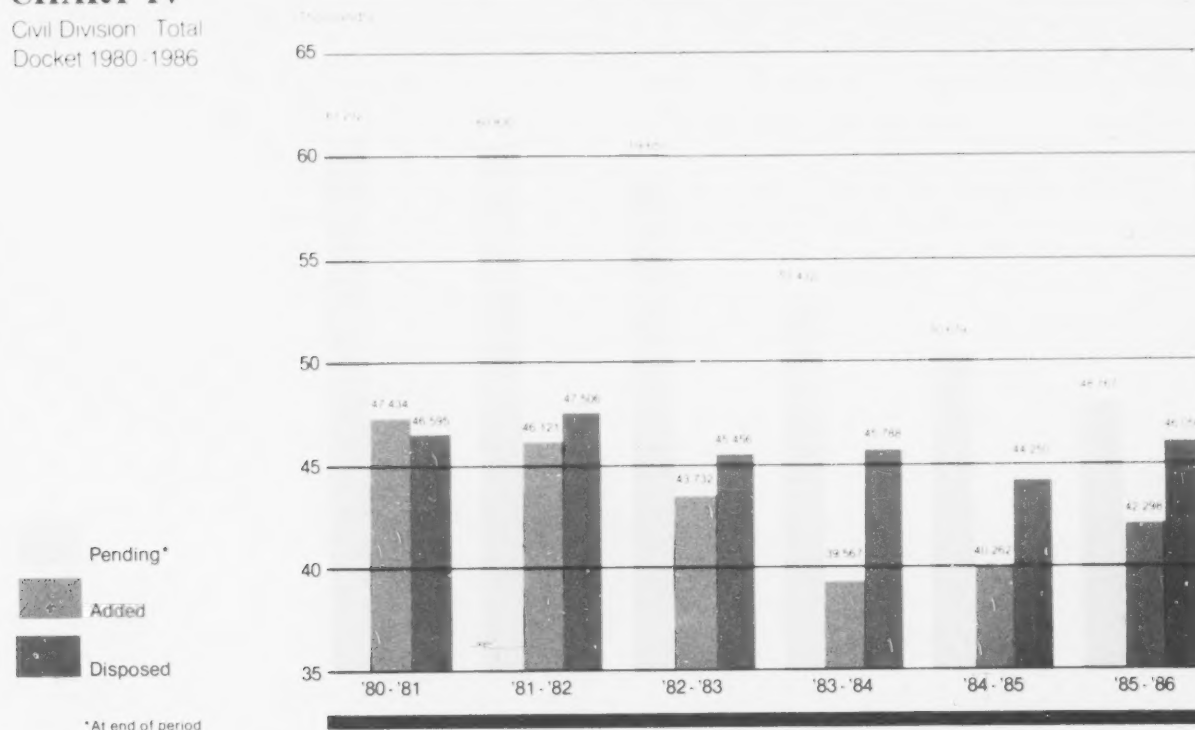
7/1/84 - 16,345

7/1/86 - 13,853

These gains were made despite increases in the number of cases added to the civil docket and the jury trial list, and a modest decrease in the number of new cases added to the nonjury trial list.

CHART IV

Civil Division Total Docket 1980-1986



New Cases Added

Total Civil Docket:

'83-'84 - 39,567
'84-'85 - 40,262
'85-'86 - 42,298

Jury Trial List:

'83-'84 - 7,013
'84-'85 - 7,237
'85-'86 - 7,725

Non-Jury Trial List:

'83-'84 - 5,713
'84-'85 - 5,435
'85-'86 - 5,150

The successful approach taken to turn the civil docket around involved two main avenues: a variety of court-annexed Alternate Dispute Resolution programs (ADR) and new case management techniques implemented under the supervision of the Chief Administrative Judge of the Civil Division, formerly Judge Albert W. Cretella, Jr., and now Judge Burton J. Jacobson, and of David M. Jackson, Civil Caseflow Manager.

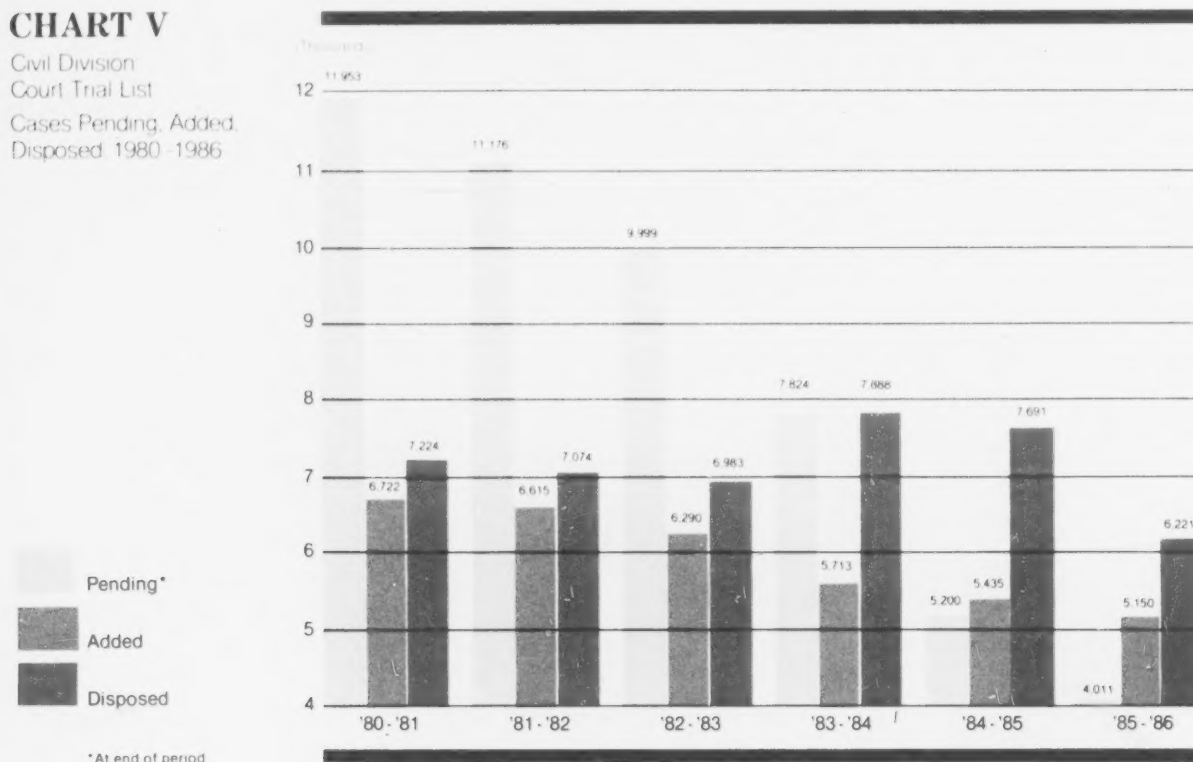
Alternate Dispute Resolution Programs—The volume of civil matters filed with the Superior Court makes it difficult for all matters to be resolved by judges, senior judges, or state referees. Therefore, qualified and experienced members of the bar who are willing to participate in the alternate dispute resolution programs provide significant assistance to the Judicial Department in the movement of civil cases and select criminal matters. The attorney trial referee and factfinder programs helped to achieve a 46.2 percent reduction in non-jury trial list cases pending during the two year period. During the 1985-86 fiscal year, 48 percent of all contested non-jury cases were heard by attorney referees and factfinders. The assistance of these attorneys has allowed judicial efforts to be shifted to the jury trial list.

As of July, 1986, a total of 655 men and women served the Judicial Department as judicial adjuncts. These included:

- 266 attorney state trial referees, who are attorneys appointed by the Chief Justice to preside over civil non-jury matters. They may not render judgments, but rather make findings of fact and file their proposed decision with the court. The court may thereafter render judgment in accordance with the findings.

CHART V

Civil Division
Court Trial List
Cases Pending, Added,
Disposed 1980-1986





Hon. Burton J. Jacobson
Chief Administrative Judge
Civil Division

- 173 fact-finders and arbitrators, who are attorneys appointed by the Chief Court Administrator to hear certain civil cases. A fact-finder hears certain contract cases, while an arbitrator may hear any civil matter in which the amount, legal interest, or property in demand is less than \$15,000.
- 178 small claims commissioners, who are attorneys designated by the Chief Court Administrator to hear and decide small claims matters.
- 38 magistrates, who are attorneys appointed by the Chief Court Administrator to hear and decide small claims matters, infractions, and certain motor vehicle cases.

Case Management Program—A committee to study the rules of civil practice and procedure was established to develop a comprehensive plan of delay reduction and prevention. The committee's report has proposed a variety of methods including the promulgation of time standards. Several new programs suggested by this report were implemented in the larger districts in an attempt to reduce delays. Implementation has often taken the form of pilot programs designed to provide further information about their impact on delay reduction.

Large Settlement Programs: Some of the more backlogged locations scheduled large settlement programs. By allowing counsel to choose their times for pretrial, the potential for scheduling conflicts was reduced. Over 30 percent of the cases assigned were resolved by agreement of the parties. To increase incentives for settlement, unresolved cases were assigned for trial within 120 days.

Fast-track Program: Fast-track programs identify less complex cases involving smaller amounts of money. These cases have minimal discovery activity and can therefore be scheduled earlier for trial.

Individual Calendaring: Certain types of complex cases (e.g., product liability and malpractice) are assigned immediately to one judge who is responsible for scheduling orders and all pretrial decisions.

Summary Jury Trials and Mini-Trials: At one location, the court used a summary jury trial, which is an informal hearing held before a jury to allow the parties in a complex case to have a barometer of what a jury might decide in a formal trial. Mini-trials, similar to the summary jury trial but heard before a judge, have also been piloted. Such preliminary appraisals assist the parties in defining crucial issues and thereby increase the possibility of settlement.

Early Intervention: Another court location began an early intervention program wherein a judge brings the parties together shortly after cases are returned to the Superior Court to probe the potential of settlement or to develop a schedule for trial preparation so that cases are not continuously delayed while adversarial positions harden.

Caseflow Coordinators: The assignment of full-time, professionally trained caseflow coordinators to the larger judicial districts provided technical expertise to manage the civil caseload more effectively. Under their supervision, the innovative programs previously discussed were integrated into the civil caseflow process.

"People Issues"—In addition to its general concern for efficiency in the disposition of civil cases, the department has had a special concern for the management of cases involving the daily lives of a great number of Connecticut residents. Two such areas are the Small Claims Session of the Superior Court and administrative appeals.

Small Claims: Small Claims matters involve cases in which the plaintiff is claiming money damages less than \$1,500. The Small Claims Session has simple rules and forms which are designed so that people may represent

themselves. There is no appeal from a Small Claims case.

The jurisdictional amount of the Small Claims Session of the Superior Court increased during the biennium from \$1,000 to \$1,500. Also, the expansion of the magistrate program in 1985 to include small claims matters provided a complement to the volunteer small claims commissioners program. During the first nine months that magistrates heard small claims matters, they resolved 4,420 of 6,992 matters referred to them.

The efforts of magistrates and small claims commissioners have allowed judges to concentrate on the disposition of other court matters.

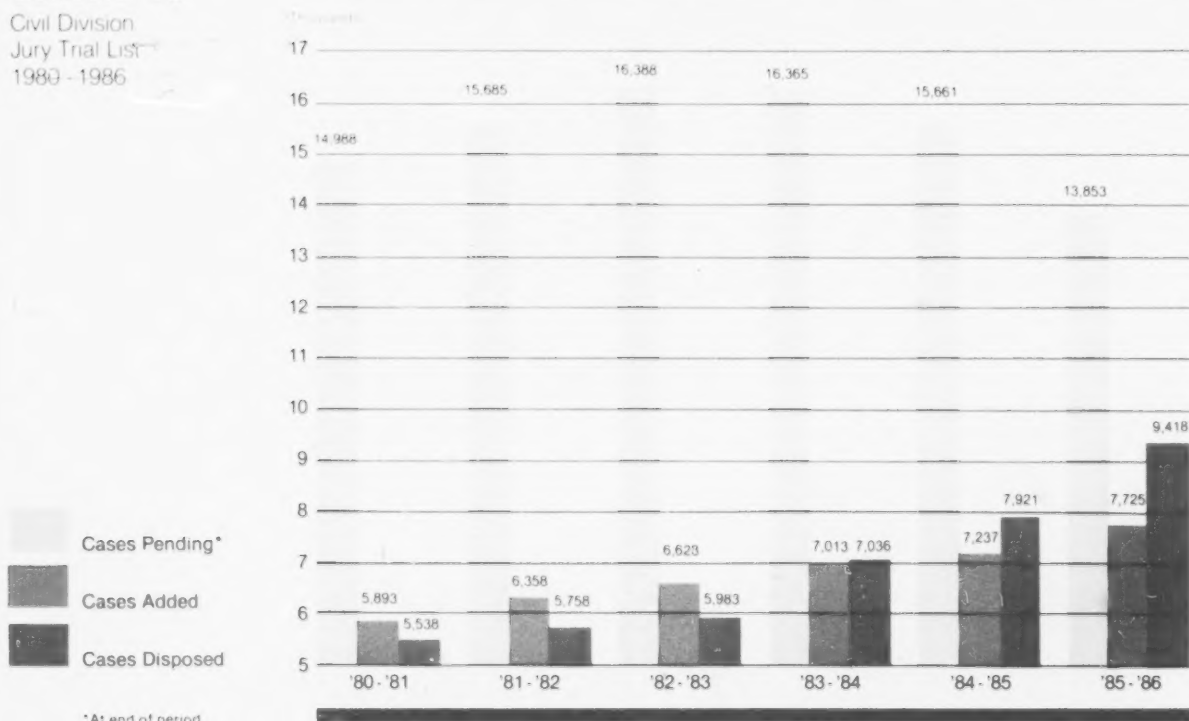
As a result of public comment at judicially sponsored public hearings, legislation was proposed and adopted that will assist plaintiffs who have recovered a judgment in the Small Claims Session to collect the moneys

to which they are entitled. Under the new law, their collection efforts will be assisted by speedier access to information about the location of assets of defendants.

Administrative Appeals: Administrative appeals are appeals of decisions of governmental agencies. These agencies exercise regulatory power over such important matters as the environment, freedom of information, human rights and opportunities, and zoning. Anyone who disagrees with an administrative decision and is aggrieved thereby may appeal to the Superior Court. A new concept of early and continuous control over submission of legal briefs by opposing counsel was piloted in the New Haven Judicial District. This program, which reduced the median pending age of appeals to less than seven months, allowed earlier assignment to judges for hearing and is now being expanded statewide.

CHART VI

Civil Division
Jury Trial List
1980-1986



FAMILY JUSTICE SYSTEM

The family justice system resolves cases involving family and juvenile matters. The family justice system consists of four parts:

- Juvenile Matters: Cases involving delinquency, families with service needs, neglect, uncared for children, dependency and emancipation of minors;
- Support and Paternity Actions;
- Cases under the Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support Act, which provides for the collection of out-of-state support obligations owed by Connecticut residents and the enforcement of Connecticut judgments on out-of-state residents;
- Dissolution of marriage cases and any other family matters.

During the biennium, the family justice system was directed by Judge Francis X. Hennessy, who was Chief Administrative Judge of the Family Division before becoming Deputy Chief Court Administrator; his successor, Judge Frederick A. Freedman, and Jacob A. Saxe, Family Caseflow Manager.

The family justice system is supported by the Family Relations Division of the Superior Court which provides a wide range of services to the court and the public. The Family Relations Division has a central office and 51 field offices which provide services to all judicial district, geographical area and juvenile matters court locations. The Family Relations Division, which is supervised by Anthony J. Salius, Director, and Salvatore A. D'Amico, Assistant to the Director, is comprised of three units.

Family Services Unit

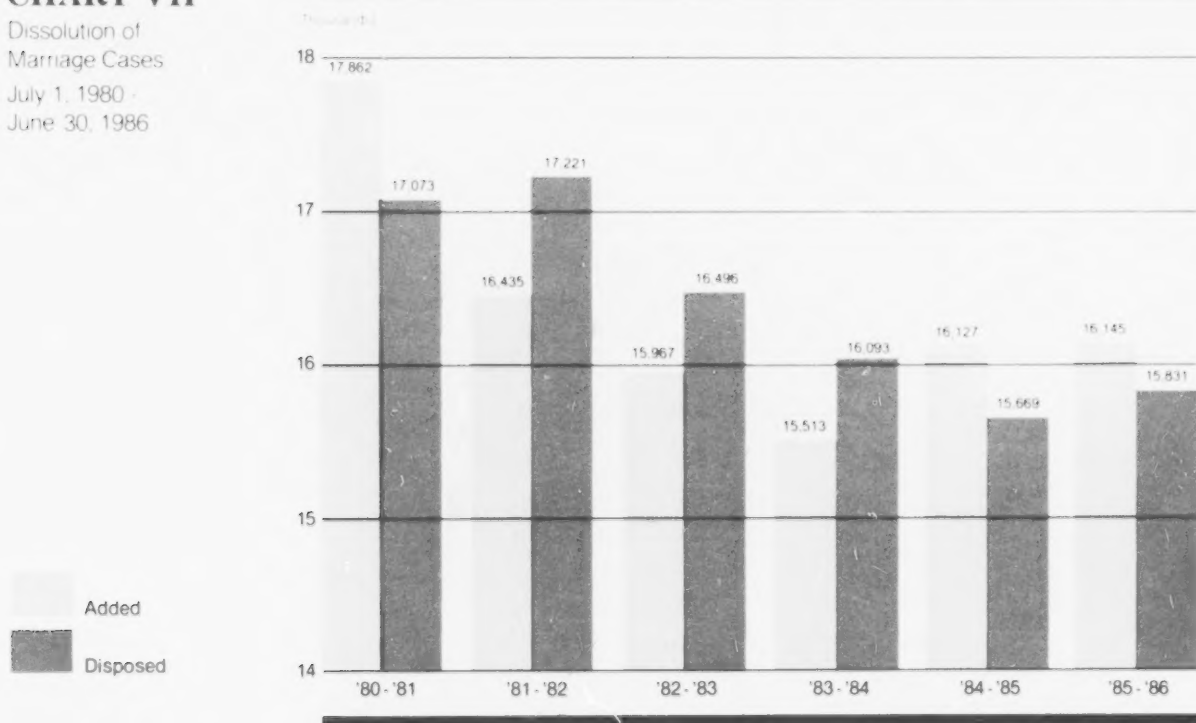
The Family Services Unit, under the supervision of Robert T. Tompkins, Deputy Director for Family Matters, offers families a variety of services to assist them in resolving custody, visitation and financial conflicts in divorce situations. More than 16,000 dissolution of marriage cases were filed during each year of the biennium.

The major services provided in the area of dissolution cases are:

Mediation: Family Relations Counselors, working in male-female teams, meet jointly with parents to clarify

CHART VII

Dissolution of
Marriage Cases
July 1, 1980 -
June 30, 1986



the disputed issues and explore available options. Approximately two-thirds of the cases referred by the court for mediation are resolved using this service.

Custody and Visitation Evaluations: When child custody or visitation conflicts are not resolved by mediation, Family Relations Counselors conduct evaluations and submit to the court a written report to be used in further negotiations or final adjudication by the court.

Direct Referrals and Casework Services: Many families who have had prior contact with Family Relations Counselors contact the division for short-term crisis intervention when problems arise. These contacts frequently result in referrals to community resources for specialized treatment.

Juvenile Matters Unit

The Juvenile Matters Unit, which is supervised by John M. Borys, Deputy Director for Juvenile Matters, provides support for the Superior Court for Juvenile Matters with regard to pre-dispositional studies, juvenile probation, mediation and detention services. The state is divided into 15 districts for the hearing of juvenile

matters. In addition to the Superior Court for Juvenile Matters, the Judicial Department also operates Juvenile Detention Centers. These interim centers provide secure and safe custody and care for children 24 hours a day, seven days a week while the children await court hearings, dispositions following a delinquency adjudication or final placement pursuant to a court order.

The major programs conducted under the Juvenile Matters Unit are:

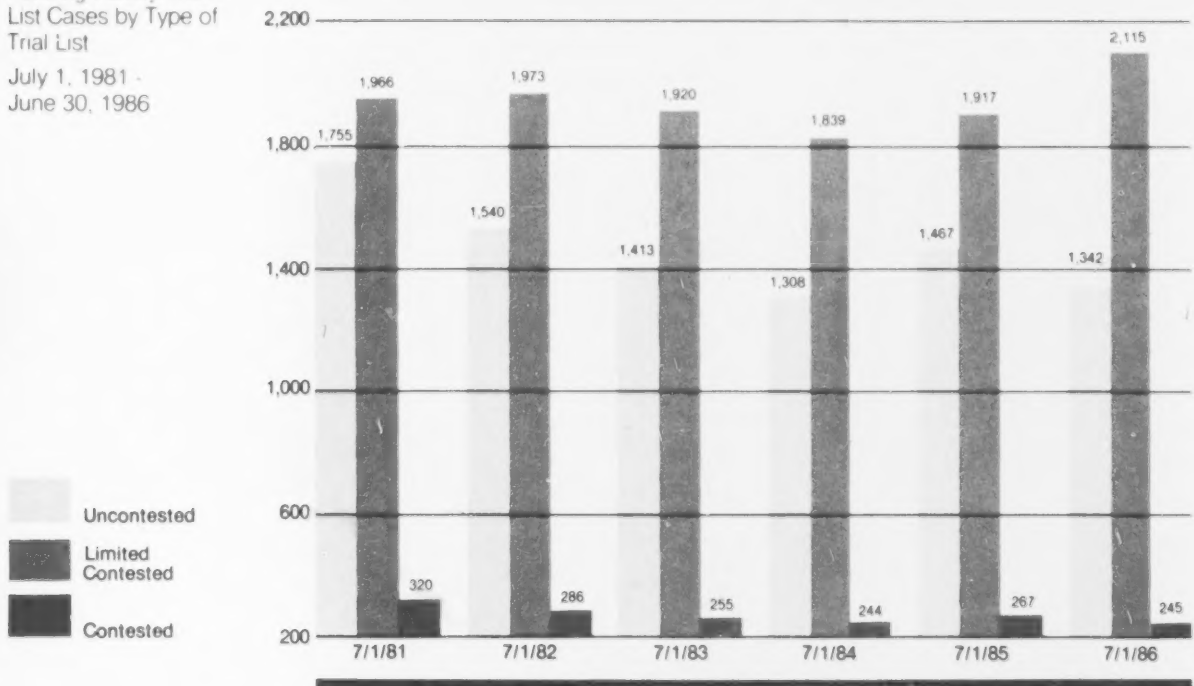
Pre-Dispositional Studies: In cases requiring court intervention, Juvenile Probation Officers prepare a study for the court concerning the child's delinquent behavior, school history, emotional and mental health and relationship with each family member. When ordered by the court, an officer also will arrange a psychiatric or psychological examination. During the biennium, more than 6,500 studies were prepared and submitted to the court.

Vocational Probation: In cases involving children for whom the formal educational structure is inappropriate, the Vocational Probation Program provides a proper and practical employment opportunity under the

CHART VIII

Pending Family Trial
List Cases by Type of
Trial List

July 1, 1981 -
June 30, 1986





Judge Frederick A. Freedman, Chief Administrative Judge of the Family Division, emphasizes a point at the Connecticut Judges Institute.

auspices of the court, the state Education Department and the state Department of Labor.

Residential Placement: When a child's delinquent behavior becomes repetitive or escalates into violence, or when the family relationship has seriously deteriorated, the court may remove the child from the home. During the biennium, 776 children were placed in a variety of group homes, residential educational facilities, psychiatric hospitals and substance abuse treatment centers.

Restitution: In addition to financial restitution, probation officers identify and utilize additional means of restitution to the victim, such as personal or community service. More than \$113,000 was collected and distributed to individuals who suffered loss or damage as a result of delinquent behavior, and approximately 1,000 children were ordered to perform community service.

Mediation: Families With Service Needs cases (running away, incorrigibility and truancy) represent a serious conflict in the relationship between a child and his or her parents. In response to these conflicts, the first court connected juvenile mediation program in the country was developed and implemented during the biennium. Juvenile Probation Officers, acting as mediators, assist the child in identifying issues, reducing misunderstanding and finding points of agreement. During the 1985 calendar year, the parties complied with the eventual agreement in 72 percent of the cases.

Support Enforcement Services Unit

The Support Enforcement Program, supervised by John T. Keegan, Deputy Director for Administrative Services and Support Enforcement, is administered on a statewide basis and is part of the Connecticut and Federal Title IV-D support enforcement system.

The program returned more than \$48.3 million to the state treasury during the biennium. An additional \$8.8 million in federal reimbursement funds was collected for a total of \$57.1 million. The total cost to the state during the biennium was \$12.8 million, which meant that \$4.50 was returned to the state for each dollar spent. In addition to the recovery of public assistance expenditures, \$59.8 million was collected for individuals, most of whom are custodial parents who might otherwise require public assistance. The \$108.1 million collected during the biennium represents a 22.3 percent increase over the previous two-year period.

Three separate actions improved the system for collection of support payments:

- Federal approval to intercept IRS tax refunds in non-AFDC cases provided an effective enforcement tool which produced more than \$1 million in past due support for custodial parents;
- State approval for mandatory wage garnishment orders in all new cases, as well as in cases brought to the court for enforcement of modification actions,

resulted in the collection of over 50 percent of the support orders by wage garnishment. Wage garnishment continues to be the most effective collection method in child support enforcement.

- Initiation of planning in cooperation with the Department of Human Resources to develop automated systems for the collection, disbursement and monitoring of accounts.

In addition to progress in support enforcement, the following new developments were undertaken in the family justice system during the biennium:

Court Services Officers—The Department of Children and Youth Services files the majority of petitions on behalf of children under the age of 18 who are alleged to be uncared for or neglected. When the Superior Court commits such children to the care of the department, the court must then conduct hearings during the following 18 months concerning revocation of commitment and extensions of commitment. The court also hears cases that the Department of Children and Youth Services file to terminate a parent's rights in order to have the child eligible for adoption. Petitions in neglect matters rose 23 percent during the biennium. The federal government is establishing standards and guidelines for state agencies and courts in dealing with children in placement outside their homes, the state's adoption of the 18-month review requirements and higher standards of proof and procedures in related judicial proceedings. During the biennium, the position of Court Services Officer was created to assist the court in these matters. Permanent, full-time professionals trained in court procedures and requirements as well as skilled and experienced in child care and development were assigned to assist the court in Bridgeport, Hartford, New Haven and Waterbury.

Family Violence—Society's increased awareness of the serious and unique problems of offenses involving violence or conflict between family or household members resulted in major new developments in the family justice system.

As a result of a study conducted by the Governor's Task Force on Family Violence, Public Act 86-337, which became effective on October 1, 1986, greatly expanded the role of the Family Relations Division in family violence cases. After defendants are arraigned, they are interviewed by Family Relations Counselors and both the defendant and the victim may be referred to an agency for counselling or assistance. Preliminary estimates indicate that this new statute may have a significant impact on the caseload of the Family Relations Division during the coming biennium.



Anthony J. Salius
Director
Family Relations Division

Mediation of Contested Financial Issues—The 1984 session of the General Assembly established a pilot program in the Fairfield and Litchfield judicial districts for the mediation of child support, alimony and marital asset disputes or in cases where the division of assets is contested. Family Relations counsellors assist clients and their attorneys to reach agreements in financial disputes. Such agreements have been reached in approximately 70 percent of the cases referred by the court.

Mediation of Minor Criminal Offenses—The program to mediate minor criminal offenses not involving serious acts or threats of physical violence, which had begun on a pilot basis in the Waterbury Judicial District, was expanded to New Britain, Hartford, New Haven, Bridgeport, Norwalk and Danbury. When the matters are referred by the court, counselors and caseworkers bring victims and offenders together in an attempt to resolve both the immediate and underlying problem without further criminal adjudication. Approximately 80 percent of the matters referred under this program are successfully resolved.

Special Masters—Special masters are experienced attorneys operating in two-person teams, one male and one female. These teams of attorneys hear limited contested dissolution of marriage cases, which are cases in which visitation or financial arrangements are disputed. The teams exercise the skills of both a mediator and a pre-trier. They attempt to arrive at a long-term resolu-

tion of the issues in dispute so that the matter may go to judgment without trial.

During the biennium, the Special Masters program was

expanded throughout the larger judicial districts.

Approximately 70 percent of the matters referred to the special masters went to judgment without trial.



Several workshops on domestic violence were held in anticipation of major changes in the law which increased the caseload of the Family Relations Division.

PROBATE COURT

The principal function of the Probate Court is the exercise of jurisdiction over the estates of deceased persons. Probate Court also exercises jurisdiction over matters involving adoptions, testamentary trusts, conservators, commitment of the mentally ill, and guardians of the persons and estates of minors.

Connecticut has 131 Probate Courts which are operated on a fee basis. Probate districts consist of one or more towns as specified by statute. Probate judges are elected to four-year terms by the voters within the district.

Appeals from decrees and orders of the Probate Court may be taken to the Superior Court.

The administrative operations of the Probate Courts are the responsibility of Judge Glenn E. Knierim, the Probate Court Administrator, who is appointed by the Chief Justice. The 131 courts of probate serve the citizens of Connecticut not only with estate and fiduciary matters but with such intricate and sensitive concerns as conservatorships, childrens' matters including guardianship and temporary custody, commitment of mentally ill children, termination of parental rights and adoptions, as well as guardianship, placement, and sterilization of the mentally retarded. Probate Courts also process passport application, and grant changes of names.

While the nature of the matters handled by the courts has become more complex, the courts strive to maintain those same values that have always marked the system's uniqueness: a personal touch, a willingness to help and compassion in serving the citizens of Connecticut.

The Office of the Probate Court Administrator is responsible for providing services to the courts of probate to assist in their efficient operation; to establish uniform administrative procedures; and to review auditing, accounting and other administrative procedures of the courts pursuant to Connecticut General Statutes.

The success of the probate court system is attributable to: the judges and court personnel who conscientiously perform the courts' duties and functions as required by law; the unique relationship which exists between the Probate Court Administrator and staff with the members of The Connecticut Probate Assembly; a strong educational program provided by the Probate Court Administrator's office in cooperation with the Connecticut Probate Assembly; the nine probate administrative regions that provide a convenient forum in which to discuss probate and other matters of mutual interest on a regional basis; and the association existing between the Probate Court Administrator and staff with state agencies



Judge Glenn E. Knierim
Probate Court Administrator

and professional and community groups whose concerns are related to those matters handled by the courts.

Following are the highlights of the Probate Court during the 1984-86 biennium:

Computerization Of The Probate Court System—A computer consultant firm engaged by the Probate Court Administrator and working with the assistance of the Connecticut Probate Assembly Computer Use Study Committee has recommended the automation of certain probate court functions for the improvement of the system.

While it has been determined that it would not be cost-effective to automate all of Connecticut's probate courts, a proposal to computerize certain functions within twenty-five courts is scheduled to begin in January of 1987 with completion expected in May. After that time, an evaluation will be performed and, if it is determined that the computerization of the first twenty-five courts provides for accurate and efficient services, than an additional twenty-five courts will be computerized beginning in January of 1988.

Continuing Probate Judicial Education—A series of seminars and educational classes are presented each year for the judges and clerks to keep them apprised of any changes in the law as it may affect the probate courts and to enhance their background in matters within their jurisdiction.

The Office of the Probate Court Administrator, working in cooperation with the Connecticut Probate Assembly's Continuing Education Committee, has provided, among others, the following educational programs to the judges and staff members:

- Commitment of the Mentally Ill
- Appointment of Public Conservators
- Probate Real Estate Transactions
- Analysis of Connecticut Succession Tax Returns
- IRS Policies for the Collection of Estate and other taxes due the United States government
- Changes in the Structure of the Banking Industry As It Affects Estate Settlement and Trust Administration by Corporate Fiduciaries

- Alcohol and Substance Abuse Topics Relevant to the Judicial Decision Making Process

Other courses scheduled throughout the year for the judges and court personnel are sponsored by the Probate Court Administrator through the University of Connecticut Schools of Law and Medicine. A course entitled "Media and the Law" was recently presented and covered such topics as the Connecticut Freedom of Information Act, the law of defamation and privacy, and access to information other than through the Freedom of Information Act.

A comprehensive course on probate accounting was specifically developed for and presented to the judges of probate addressing such subjects as the general structure of probate accounts and report formats, the impact of federal and state taxes, valuations of closely held companies, reorganizations and recapitalizations, distinctions between claims and administrative expenses, and the United States Federal Estate Tax Returns.

Joint meetings of probate court personnel and Department of Children and Youth Services staff members have been held to discuss matters of mutual concern.



Linda Dow, Esq., and David Kazarian, Esq., Assistants to the Probate Court Administrator, strike similar poses in their respective offices.

Five joint meetings were conducted discussing DCYS investigative procedures and reports, the courts expectations of the contents of those reports, probate court v. superior court jurisdiction, and termination and adoption issues.

Administrative Assistance Provided To The Courts—

One of Probate Administration's primary responsibilities is to provide the probate judges with assistance in the research of matters pending before their courts. This invaluable function provides the judges with support in their decision-making process. These administrative opinions are indexed and maintained for future reference at the office of the Probate Court Administrator for use by all Connecticut probate judges. In addition to formal written opinions, staff attorneys in the administrator's office respond by telephone to numerous research questions on a daily basis.

Memoranda are sent to the courts on a regular basis on such matters as administrative policy directives, matters concerning new or revised probate court forms, lists of licenses adoption agencies, lists of attorneys and physicians who have agreed to be appointed in particular probate court proceedings, and any legislation which affects the courts.

Among other administrative functions performed by the Office of the Probate Court Administrator are the origination, revision and management of probate court forms, editing the "Connecticut Probate Practice Book" and the "Probate Clerk's Manual," annual financial audits, biennial court visits and publication of a quarterly newsletter.

Legislation—The Probate Court Administrator is charged with attending to any matters which he deems necessary for the efficient operation of the courts of probate. Each year the Probate Court Administrator submits to the legislature a number of bills designed to improve the probate process. Suggestions for these statutory changes are made by probate judges and court personnel, bar association committees, corporate fiduciaries and citizens. These recommendations are reviewed by the Probate Court Administrator and the Legislative Committee of the Connecticut Probate Assembly. The final proposals are then drafted by the Probate Court Administrator's office and submitted to

the appropriate legislative committee. Several important legislative proposals will be submitted in 1987.

Publications And Services Provided To The Public—

The Probate Court Administrator's office publishes pamphlets designed to aid those persons using the probate courts.

"The Probate Court and You" is a pamphlet designed to answer some of the most common questions the public has concerning probate court jurisdiction and procedure.

Another publication, "Guidelines for Conservators," gives detailed instructions for persons appointed by the courts as conservator of an estate or person. This publication also explains how the conservatorship process is initiated in the courts in addition to outlining the conservator's duties once appointed.

A helpful guide for a fiduciary appointed by the court to administer a decedent's estate is entitled "Guidelines for Administration of Decedent's Estate." This pamphlet provides the fiduciary with step-by-step instructions for the administration of an estate.

The Council on Probate Judicial Conduct initiated the development of another Probate Court Administration Publication "Procedure For Filing A Complaint With The Council On Probate Judicial Conduct." This pamphlet was made available to the public in December of 1985.

To continue with this public educational effort, a pamphlet providing guidelines for probate court proceedings involving the mentally retarded is being developed.

On many occasions throughout the year, the Probate Court Administrator and his assistants are asked to speak with public and private groups on probate matters. Various groups interested in adoption and children's matters, mental health laws, estate management and settlement, conservatorships, and legal problems of the elderly have recently been addressed.

The educational information and speaking engagements provide for continued excellent communications and interaction between the Probate Court Administration, the courts of probate and the public.

III. JUDICIAL DIRECTORY



"A good and faithful judge prefers what is
right to what is expedient."

— Horace



SUPREME COURT

Ellen A. Peters
Chief Justice

Arthur H. Healey
David M. Shea

Joseph F. Dannehy
Angelo G. Santaniello

Robert J. Callahan

APPELLATE COURT

Antoinette L. Dupont
Chief Presiding Judge

T. Clark Hull
David M. Borden

Daniel F. Spallone
John J. Daly

William C. Bieluch

SUPERIOR COURT

Berdon, Robert I.
Hadden, William L., Jr.
Dean, Harold H.
Aspell, Mary Fitzgerald
Quinn, Francis R.
Reynolds, John N.
Mancini, Philip E., Jr.
Dorsey, Donald T.
Brenneman, Frederica S.
Conway, Michael P.
Glass, Robert D.
Corrigan, Thomas H.
Moraghan, Howard J.
Jacobson, Burton J.
Kulawiz, JoAnne K.
Stodolink, Edward F.
McKeever, Martin L.
Dorsey, Leonard W.
Kline, M. Morgan
Ford, G. Sarsfield
Covello, Alfred V.
Celotto, Donald W.
Schaller, Barry R.
Higgins, James M.
Pickett, Walter M., Jr.
Novack, Stanley

Hammer, Harry
Satter, Robert
Allen, Frances
Cioffi, Nicholas A.
Curran, Hugh C.
Landau, Sidney S.
Hennessy, Francis X.
Ment, Aaron
Kremski, Julius J.
McGrath, William J.
Ramsey, William Beale
Spada, Arthur L.
Healey, James T.
Melville, L. Scott
Hale, Robert J.
Cretella, Albert W., Jr.
Nigro, Martin L.
O'Connell, Edward Y.
Hennessey, Mary R.
Hendel, Seymour L.
Maiocco, John P., Jr.
Foti, Paul M.
O'Neill, Norris L.
Freedman, Samuel S.
Sullivan, William J.
Murray, William P.

Geen, Patricia A.
Barall, Herbert
Fracasse, Ronald J.
Mulcahy, John F., Jr.
Doyle, Edward R.
Purtill, Joseph J.
Tamborra, Sabino P.
Wagner, Jerry
Stoughton, George D.
Norcott, Flemming L., Jr.
Smith, Allen W.
Zoarski, Howard F.
Shaughnessy, William M., Jr.
Flanagan, John C.
Noren, Richard C.
Ryan, John J. P.
Gerety, Thomas C.
Ripley, George W.
Budney, Walter R.
Coppeto, Barbara A.
Lavery, William J.
Barry, David M.
Klaczak, Lawrence C.
DeMayo, Anthony V.
Maloney, John P.
Vasington, Paul M.

Gray, Leander C.
Freedman, Frederick A.
Spear, E. Eugene
Harrigan, Dennis F.
Aronson, Arnold W.
O'Connor, James D.
Susco, Wendy W.
Hurley, D. Michael
Emmett, Kathryn
Gaffney, Bernard D.
Byrne, John M.
Lewis, William B.
Goldstein, Samuel S.
Meadow, Frank S.
Reilly, Robert E.
Barnett, Jerrold H.
Mack, Michael A.

Walsh, John F.
Gill, Charles D.
Sullivan, Thomas J.
Bingham, James F.
Jackaway, Harry N.
Licari, Joseph A., Jr.
Clark, Joseph B.,
West, Thomas G.
McDonald, Francis M., Jr.
Ronan, John J.
Burns, Robert P.
Miano, Thomas P.
O'Connell, Richard T.
Dranginis, Anne C.
Thim, George N.
Mihalakos, Socrates H.
Flynn, Joseph P.

Hauser, Lawrence L.
Arena, Salvatore F.
Damiani, Richard A.
Kaplan, Jonathan J.
Koletsy, Joseph Q.
Nash, Karen S.
Norko, Raymond R.
Riefberg, Morton I.
Bassick, Edgar W. III
Corradino, Thomas
Schimelman, Stuart M.
Freed, Samuel
Fuller, Robert A.
O'Keefe, Thomas V.
Leuba, Robert C.
Ballen, Myron R.
Stanley, Richard J.
Stengel, Robert F.

SENIOR JUDGES

Levine, Norton M.
O'Brien, Francis J.
Levister, Robert L.

Goldberg, Joseph H.
Ottaviano, John, Jr.
Kelly, Eugene T.

STATE REFEREES*

SUPERIOR COURT

Alcorn, Howard W.	Wall, Robert A.
Thim, John R.	Jacobs, David H.
Shapiro, Louis	Armentano, Nicholas F.
MacDonald, Herbert S.	Saden, George A.
House, Charles S.	Hamili, Edward C.
Loiselle, Alva P.	Zarrilli, Kenneth J.
Cotter, John P.	Rubinow, Jay E.
Bogdanski, Joseph W.	Adorno, Joseph A.
Longo, Joseph S.	Wright, Douglass B.
Grillo, Anthony E.	Herman, Milton J.
Parskey, Leo	Alexander, John M.
Armentano, Anthony J.	DeVita, Henry J.
Parmelee, Vine R.	Missal, Harold M.
Pastore, Phillip R.	Belinkie, Milton H.
Doherty, James P.	Bernstein, Simon
Googel, Samuel S.	Lexton, Roman J.
Klau, Joseph E.	Henebry, James F.
Tierney, William L., Jr.	O'Donnell, Thomas J.
Reicher, Max H.	O'Sullivan, Thomas J.
Tunick, Archibald H.	Sponzo, Maurice J.
Mignone, A. Frederick	Mulvey, Harold M.
Bracken, John J.	Driscoll, Margaret C.
Cramer, Eli L.	Chernauskas, Joseph J.
Cohen, Simon S.	Morelli, Joseph F.
Levine, Irving	Edelberg, Harry W.
Driscoll, Paul J.	Aaronson, Lester H.
Sicilian, Michael J.	Brennan, John D.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS

Ciano, Michael A.

JUVENILE COURT

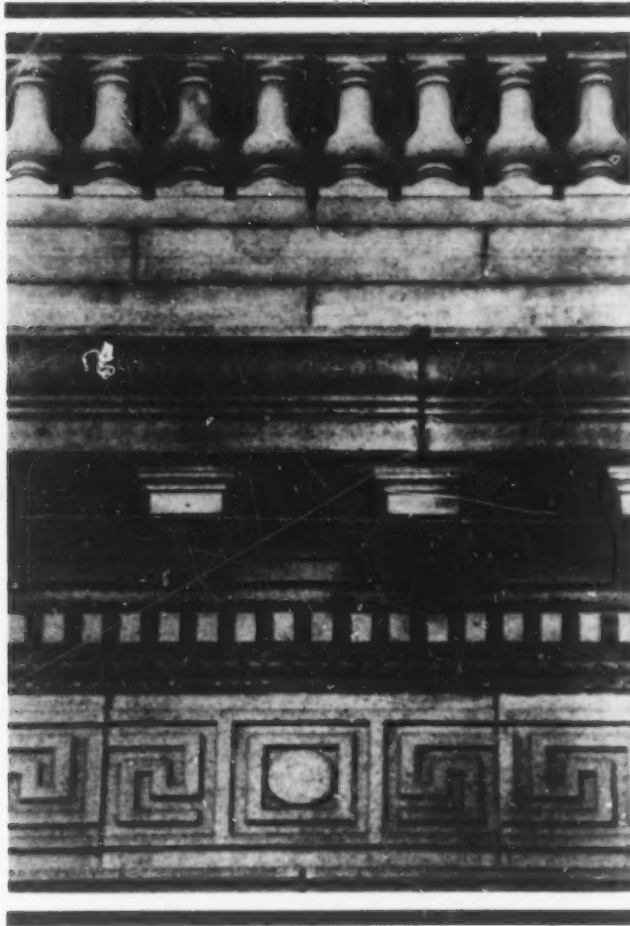
McLinden, John F.	Gill, Thomas D.
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CIRCUIT COURT

Sullivan, John J., Jr.	Dearington, Searls
Toscano, Alfred A.	Stapleton, Luke H.

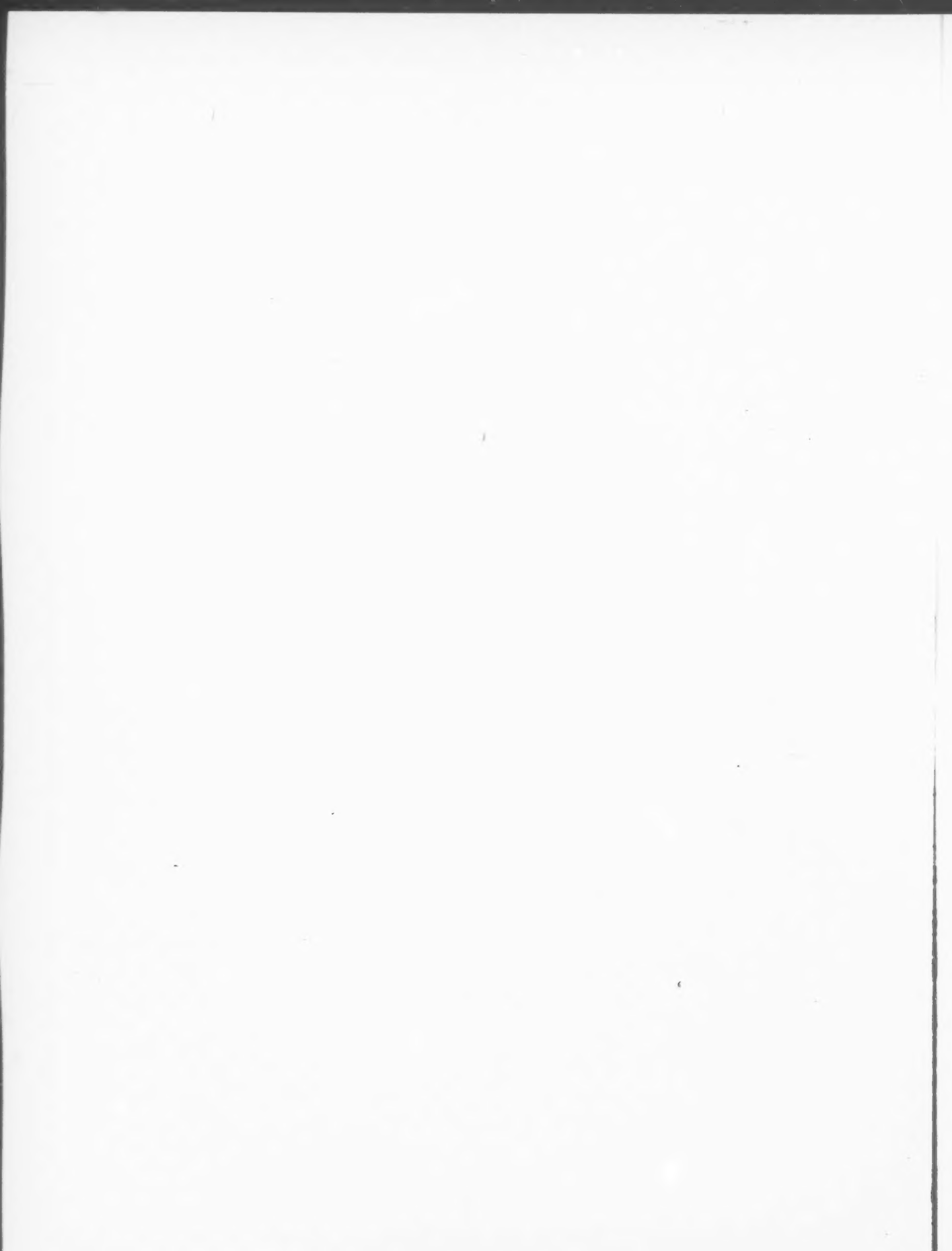
*Annually, the Chief Justice designates Trial Referees from among the State Referees.

IV. STATISTICS



"The problem of the caseload is more easily described than remedied."

— Chief Justice Ellen A. Peters
State of the Judiciary Address
January 9, 1985



SUPREME COURT

Movement of
Caseload
July 1, 1984-
June 30, 1986

	7/1/84 to 6/30/85			7/1/85 to 6/30/86		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
Appeals Pending Start of Period	222	341	563	176	250	426
Appeals Added During Period	170	66	236	130	74	204
Total Caseload for Period Covered	392	407	799	306	324	630
Appeals Disposed By Opinion	123	87	210	95	135	230
All Other Dispositions	93	70	163	55	53	108
Total Appeals Disposed During Period	216	157	373	150	188	338
Appeals Pending End of Period	176	250	426	156	156	292
Petitions for Certification Filed	101			153		

APPELLATE COURT

Movement of Caseload July 1, 1984- June 30, 1986	7/1/84 to 6/30/85			7/1/85 to 6/30/86		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
Appeals Pending Start of Period	638	156	794	611	240	851
Appeals Added During Period	749	185	934	755	198	953
Total Caseload for Period Covered	1,387	341	1,728	1,366	438	1,804
Appeals Disposed By Opinion	314	40	354	360	127	487
All Other Dispositions	463	61	524	495	73	568
Total Appeals Disposed During Period	777	101	878	855	200	1,055
Appeals Pending End of Period	610	240	850	511	238	749
Petitions for Certification Filed	43			47		

**SUPERIOR
COURT
CRIMINAL
DIVISION**

(Parts A, B & C)
Judicial
District
Locations
Movement of
Criminal Docket
July 1, 1984-
July 1, 1985

LOCATION	NUMBER OF CASES PENDING BEGINNING OF PERIOD	CASES ADDED DURING PERIOD	CASES DISPOSED OF DURING PERIOD			NUMBER OF CASES PENDING AT END	NET CHANGE DURING PERIOD
			WITHOUT TRIAL	WITH TRIAL	TOTAL DISPOSITION		
ANS.-MIL.	43	53	53	6	59	37	-6
BRIDGEPORT	616	678	639	74	713	581	-35
DANBURY	164	434	432	15	447	151	-13
HARTFORD	753	785	745	51	796	742	-11
LITCHFIELD	22	138	89	7	96	64	+42
MIDDLESEX	130	202	159	8	167	165	+35
NEW HAVEN	427	725	746	45	791	361	-66
NEW LONDON	134	259	245	3	248	145	+11
STAMFORD	187	377	358	14	372	192	+5
TOLLAND	35	76	59	6	65	46	+11
WATERBURY	259	382	429	15	444	197	-62
WINDHAM	16	70	38	4	42	44	+28
STATE	2,786	4,179	3,992	248	4,240	2,725	-61

**SUPERIOR
COURT
CRIMINAL
DIVISION**

(Parts A, B & C)
Judicial
District
Locations
Movement of
Criminal Docket
July 1, 1985-
July 1, 1986

LOCATION	NUMBER OF CASES PENDING BEGINNING OF PERIOD	CASES ADDED DURING PERIOD	CASES DISPOSED OF DURING PERIOD			NUMBER OF CASES PENDING AT END	NET CHANGE DURING PERIOD
			WITHOUT TRIAL	WITH TRIAL	TOTAL DISPOSITION		
ANS.-MIL.	37	124	107	3	110	51	+14
BRIDGEPORT	581	637	561	66	627	591	+10
DANBURY	151	399	363	13	376	174	+23
HARTFORD	742	924	897	37	934	732	-10
LITCHFIELD	64	154	143	3	146	72	+8
MIDDLESEX	165	185	221	7	228	122	-43
NEW HAVEN	361	664	597	46	643	382	+21
NEW LONDON	145	228	233	7	240	133	-12
STAMFORD	192	456	367	12	379	269	+77
TULLAND	46	148	118	5	123	71	+25
WATERBURY	197	495	450	25	475	217	+20
WINDHAM	44	98	97	3	100	42	-2
STATE	2,725	4,512	4,154	227	4,381	2,856	+131

**SUPERIOR
COURT
CRIMINAL
DIVISION**

(Parts A, B & C)
Judicial
District
Locations
Status of
Pending Cases
July 1, 1985

LOCATION	TOTAL CASES PENDING	INACTIVE CASES	ACTIVE CASES	PROCEDURAL STAGE OF ACTIVE CASES			AGE OF ACTIVE CASES FOR CONFINED DEFS. (IN MOS.)	
				WAITING PLEA	WAITING TRIAL	WAITING SENTENCE	6-12	OVER 12
ANS.-MIL.	37	1	36	0	33	3	2	0
BRIDGEPORT	581	203	378	23	304	51	18	15
DANBURY	151	78	73	18	44	11	1	0
HARTFORD	742	346	396	21	298	77	30	10
LITCHFIELD	64	18	46	9	30	7	0	0
MIDDLESEX	165	44	121	16	101	4	9	0
NEW HAVEN	361	107	254	20	176	58	5	3
NEW LONDON	145	75	70	8	53	9	5	3
STAMFORD	192	53	139	25	98	16	5	0
TOLLAND	46	10	36	0	24	12	2	0
WATERBURY	197	62	135	14	102	19	3	0
WINDHAM	44	10	34	19	12	3	2	0
STATE	2,725	1,007	1,718	173	1,275	270	82	31

**SUPERIOR
COURT
CRIMINAL
DIVISION**

(Parts A, B & C)
Judicial
District
Locations
Status of
Pending Cases
July 1, 1986

LOCATION	TOTAL CASES PENDING	INACTIVE CASES	ACTIVE CASES	PROCEDURAL STAGE OF ACTIVE CASES			AGE OF ACTIVE CASES FOR CONFINED DEFS. (IN MOS.)	
				WAITING PLEA	WAITING TRIAL	WAITING SENTENCE	6-12	OVER 12
ANS.-MIL.	51	5	46	0	21	25	1	0
BRIDGEPORT	591	190	401	37	303	61	45	6
DANBURY	174	76	98	32	60	6	0	0
HARTFORD	732	280	452	65	337	50	38	5
LITCHFIELD	72	27	45	5	26	14	1	0
MIDDLESEX	122	43	79	5	60	14	4	2
NEW HAVEN	382	122	260	14	180	66	8	2
NEW LONDON	133	70	63	10	44	9	0	5
STAMFORD	269	74	195	24	134	37	0	0
TOLLAND	71	17	54	6	35	13	0	0
WATERBURY	217	62	155	2	123	30	7	7
WINDHAM	42	16	26	12	9	5	0	0
STATE	2,856	982	1,874	212	1,332	330	104	27

**SUPERIOR
COURT
CRIMINAL
DIVISION**

(Parts A, B & C)
Judicial
District
Locations
Status of
Active Pending
Cases
July 1, 1985

LOCATION	ACTIVE CASES PENDING ON JULY 1, 1984				ACTIVE CASES PENDING ON JANUARY 1, 1985				ACTIVE CASES PENDING ON JULY 1, 1985				CHANGE IN ACTIVE CASES (6-12) MOS. SINCE 7/1/84		CHANGE IN ACTIVE CASES (+12) MOS. SINCE 7/1/84		MEDIAN AGE OF ACTIVE CASES
	0-6 MOS.	6-12 MOS.	+12 MOS.	TOTAL	0-6 MOS.	6-12 MOS.	+12 MOS.	TOTAL	0-6 MOS.	6-12 MOS.	+12 MOS.	TOTAL	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	
ANS.-MIL.	24	6	6	36	18	14	4	36	19	10	4	33	+4	+66.6	-2	-33.3	5.1
BRIDGEPORT	206	75	92	373	241	105	48	394	202	76	49	327	+1	+1.3	-43	-46.7	3.9
DANBURY	86	26	5	117	93	8	2	103	60	2	0	62	-24	-92.3	-5	-100.0	2.6
HARTFORD	159	52	50	261	240	45	14	299	235	58	26	319	+6	+11.5	-24	-48.0	3.8
LITCHFIELD	4	0	0	4	17	3	1	21	39	0	0	39	0	0.0	0	0.0	2.5
MIDDLESEX	82	30	0	112	62	5	3	70	86	24	7	117	-6	-20.0	+7	-	4.4
NEW HAVEN	196	24	27	247	146	20	17	183	166	17	13	196	-7	-29.2	-14	-51.8	3.7
NEW LONDON	61	7	1	69	96	6	2	104	53	5	3	61	-2	-28.5	+2	-	3.0
STAMFORD	95	8	0	103	86	6	0	92	116	6	1	123	-2	-25.0	+1	-	2.7
TOLLAND	30	2	0	32	16	3	0	19	22	2	0	24	0	0.0	0	0.0	2.7
WATERBURY	72	25	27	124	57	12	18	87	88	18	10	116	-7	-28.0	-17	-63.0	3.9
WINDHAM	7	1	0	8	24	1	1	26	29	2	0	31	+1	-	0	0.0	4.5
STATE	1,022	256	208	1,486	1,096	228	110	1,434	1,115	220	113	1,448	-36	-141.1	-95	-45.7	3.9

**SUPERIOR
COURT
CRIMINAL
DIVISION**

(Parts A, B & C)
Judicial
District
Locations
Status of
Active Pending
Cases
July 1, 1986

LOCATION	ACTIVE CASES PENDING ON JULY 1, 1985				ACTIVE CASES PENDING ON JANUARY 1, 1986				ACTIVE CASES PENDING ON JULY 1, 1986				CHANGE IN ACTIVE CASES (6-12) MOS. SINCE 7/1/85		CHANGE IN ACTIVE CASES (+12) MOS. SINCE 7/1/85		MEDIAN AGE OF ACTIVE CASES
	0-6 MOS.	6-12 MOS.	+12 MOS.	TOTAL	0-6 MOS.	6-12 MOS.	+12 MOS.	TOTAL	0-6 MOS.	6-12 MOS.	+12 MOS.	TOTAL	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	
ANS.-MIL.	19	10	4	33	60	3	2	65	18	3	0	21	-7	-70.0	-4	-	2.6
BRIDGEPORT	202	76	49	327	265	63	59	387	185	119	36	340	+43	+56.6	-13	-26.5	6.3
DANBURY	60	2	0	62	109	4	0	113	90	1	1	92	-1	-	+1	-	2.7
HARTFORD	235	58	26	319	263	102	33	398	302	90	10	402	+32	+55.2	-16	-61.5	4.4
LITCHFIELD	39	0	0	39	22	0	0	22	30	1	0	31	+1	-	0	0	2.3
MIDDLESEX	86	24	7	117	66	50	6	122	45	13	7	65	-11	-45.8	0	0	3.7
NEW HAVEN	166	17	13	196	129	24	11	164	164	17	13	194	0	0	0	0	3.2
NEW LONDON	53	5	3	61	68	8	5	81	48	0	6	54	-5	-100.0	+3	+100.0	2.6
STAMFORD	116	6	1	123	129	11	0	140	140	18	0	158	+12	+200.0	-1	-	2.6
TOLLAND	22	2	0	24	13	2	0	15	40	1	0	41	-1	-	0	0	2.6
WATERBURY	88	18	10	116	104	24	19	147	86	27	12	125	+9	+50.0	+2	+20.0	5.3
WINDHAM	29	2	0	31	22	3	0	25	18	3	0	21	+1	-	0	0	2.8
STATE	1,115	220	113	1,448	1,250	294	135	1,679	1,166	293	85	1,544	+73	+33.2	-28	-24.8	3.8

**SUPERIOR
COURT
CRIMINAL
DIVISION**

Geographical
Area
Locations
(Part B & C)
Cases Pending
July 1, 1984-
July 1, 1985

Location	Pending On July 1, 1984							Pending On July 1, 1985				
	Active Cases Awaiting Trial	Active Cases Awaiting Sentencing	Diver- sionary Cases	Total Pending	Cases Added	Cases Disposed	Cases Transferred	Active Cases Awaiting Trial	Active Cases Awaiting Sentencing	Diver- sionary Cases	Total Pending	Active Cases Awaiting Trial Older Than 6 months
Bridgeport	59	20	59	138	359	321	32	91	17	36	144	6
Waterbury	13	3	29	45	66	73	3	7	0	28	35	0
Milford	0	0	0	0	27	16	0	11	0	0	11	2
Ansonia	11	2	3	16	105	83	12	26	0	0	26	7
New Haven	171	35	224	430	473	593	23	84	24	179	287	17
Meriden	10	6	22	38	112	112	2	24	7	5	36	0
West Haven	5	0	3	8	89	73	1	18	1	4	23	5
New London	32	10	11	53	157	132	22	32	8	16	56	3
Manchester	88	1	137	226	404	381	3	108	10	128	246	13
Windsor	83	16	25	134	122	137	7	67	7	38	112	14
New Britain	84	19	143	246	692	603	3	154	26	152	332	6
West Hartford	10	2	38	50	131	95	14	28	1	43	72	0
Bristol	53	4	24	81	267	231	5	58	9	45	112	0
Rockville	9	0	16	25	89	63	26	11	2	12	25	0
Norwich	1	1	2	4	12	8	0	2	3	3	8	0
Norwalk	0	0	0	0	67	39	0	22	2	4	28	0
Total	629	119	746	1,494	3,172	2,960	153	743	117	693	1,553	73

**SUPERIOR
COURT
CRIMINAL
DIVISION**

Geographical
Area
Locations
(Part B & C)
Cases Pending
July 1, 1985-
July 1, 1986

Location	Pending On July 1, 1985							Pending On July 1, 1986				
	Active Cases Awaiting Trial	Active Cases Awaiting Sentencing	Diver- sionary Cases	Total Pending	Cases Added	Cases Disposed	Cases Transferred	Active Cases Awaiting Trial	Active Cases Awaiting Sentencing	Diver- sionary Cases	Total Pending	Active Cases Awaiting Trial Older Than 6 months
Bridgeport	91	17	36	144	541	516	33	46	30	62	138	2
Waterbury	7	0	28	35	486	259	56	63	14	129	206	10
Derby	37	0	0	37	188	129	43	30	13	10	53	4
New Haven	84	24	179	287	613	679	8	62	16	135	213	8
Meriden	24	7	5	36	331	244	5	58	28	32	118	12
West Haven	18	1	4	23	125	107	0	31	1	9	41	13
New London	32	8	16	56	248	231	10	31	9	23	63	0
Manchester	108	10	128	246	343	319	70	92	6	108	206	13
Windord	67	7	38	112	212	235	18	28	9	34	71	7
New Britain	154	26	152	332	384	583	6	60	10	57	127	10
West Hartford	28	1	43	72	135	126	5	17	4	55	76	5
Bristol	58	9	45	112	251	271	0	34	13	45	92	6
Rockville	11	2	12	25	102	73	25	15	5	9	29	0
Norwich	2	3	3	8	46	26	0	19	5	4	28	0
Norwalk	22	2	4	28	196	169	6	30	2	17	49	5
Total	743	117	693	1,553	4,209	3,967	285	616	165	729	1,510	95

**SUPERIOR
COURT
CRIMINAL
DIVISION**

(Part D)
Geographical
Area
Locations
July 1, 1984-
July 1, 1985

LOCATION	CASES PENDING ON 7/1/84				ADDED DURING PERIOD	TRANSFERS TO PART A	DISPOSED DURING PERIOD	CASES PENDING ON 7/1/85				(NO. OF TRIALS)	
	ACTIVE	DIVER- SIONARY STAGE	RE- ARREST PENDING	TOTAL				ACTIVE	DIVER- SIONARY STAGE	PENDING RE- ARRESTS	TOTAL	JURY	COURT
STAMFORD	378	368	1,014	1,760	6,168	271	5,486	493	539	1,139	2,171	4	2
BRIDGEPORT	889	743	1,447	3,079	11,237	535	9,171	1,395	795	2,420	4,610	14	8
DANBURY	252	91	502	845	3,188	434	2,758	161	240	440	841	5	8
WATERBURY	359	691	925	1,975	8,511	318	7,216	493	957	1,502	2,952	12	13
DERBY	437	452	379	1,268	5,561	73	5,165	610	517	464	1,591	17	44
NEW HAVEN	1,282	552	995	2,829	13,858	524	13,263	713	674	1,513	2,900	24	22
MERIDEN	464	553	506	1,523	6,796	88	6,714	617	230	650	1,497	12	45
WEST HAVEN	354	314	266	934	5,067	101	4,947	426	255	272	953	1	48
MIDDLETOWN	913	1,224	620	2,757	4,743	194	5,574	580	104	648	1,332	24	28
NEW LONDON	577	505	199	1,281	7,917	179	7,484	703	388	444	1,535	12	15
DANIELSON	220	274	128	622	2,910	98	2,401	323	585	125	1,033	3	8
MANCHESTER	341	540	525	1,406	4,533	61	4,092	425	480	881	1,786	30	61
WINDSOR	475	377	510	1,362	3,655	29	3,604	420	394	570	1,384	3	23
HARTFORD	1,036	1,116	2,451	4,603	13,678	578	12,253	1,608	1,478	2,364	5,450	14	5
NEW BRITAIN	274	249	853	1,376	5,104	23	4,485	519	356	1,097	1,972	8	22
WEST HARTFORD	228	219	584	1,031	3,379	121	3,001	296	230	762	1,288	11	12
BRISTOL	378	250	378	1,006	2,721	11	2,511	354	344	507	1,205	7	20
WINDYBLED	218	384	152	754	3,003	88	2,879	283	313	194	790	4	2
ROCKVILLE	170	223	72	465	2,754	74	2,582	219	237	107	563	7	64
NORWALK	456	360	1,261	2,077	5,074	85	4,419	714	477	1,456	2,647	15	38
NORWICH	220	227	185	632	3,221	92	2,914	290	313	244	847	2	35
TOTAL	9,521	9,712	13,952	33,185	123,078	3,977	112,939	11,642	9,906	17,799	39,347	229	523

**SUPERIOR
COURT
CRIMINAL
DIVISION**

(Part D)
Geographical
Area
Locations
July 1, 1985-
July 1, 1986

B12

LOCATION	CASES PENDING ON 7/1/85				ADDED DURING PERIOD	TRANSFERS TO PART A	DISPOSED DURING PERIOD	CASES PENDING ON 7/1/86				(NO. OF TRIALS)	
	ACTIVE	DIVER- SIONARY STAGE	RE- ARREST PENDING	TOTAL				ACTIVE	DIVER- SIONARY STAGE	PENDING RE- ARRESTS	TOTAL	JURY	COURT
STAMFORD	493	539	1,139	2,171	6,875	367	6,547	648	521	963	2,132	1	8
BRIDGEPORT	1,395	795	2,420	4,610	11,851	539	9,990	1,339	1,256	3,337	5,932	16	5
DANBURY	161	240	440	841	3,528	399	2,855	260	386	469	1,115	8	1
WATERBURY	493	957	1,502	2,952	10,717	409	10,673	882	1,037	668	2,587	10	6
DERBY	610	517	464	1,591	6,083	102	5,840	648	390	694	1,732	13	22
NEW HAVEN	713	674	1,513	2,900	14,692	451	14,128	951	616	1,446	3,013	23	28
MERIDEN	617	230	650	1,497	7,193	103	6,245	987	521	834	2,342	14	16
WEST HAVEN	426	255	272	953	6,018	125	5,462	538	283	563	1,384	4	24
MIDDLETOWN	580	104	648	1,332	6,176	170	5,943	615	299	481	1,395	10	8
NEW LONDON	703	388	444	1,535	8,123	164	7,768	579	522	625	1,726	8	29
DANIELSON	323	585	125	1,033	3,113	103	3,377	164	387	115	666	0	11
MANCHESTER	425	480	881	1,786	4,837	87	5,117	694	466	259	1,419	22	117
WINDSOR	420	394	570	1,384	3,682	62	3,405	493	457	649	1,599	11	19
HARTFORD	1,608	1,478	2,364	5,450	13,310	595	12,248	1,655	1,570	2,692	5,917	21	4
NEW BRITAIN	519	356	1,097	1,972	5,798	53	5,910	617	612	578	1,807	10	12
WEST HARTFORD	296	230	762	1,288	3,516	128	3,843	423	239	171	833	8	20
BRISTOL	354	344	507	1,205	3,286	39	3,159	456	271	566	1,293	5	32
WINSTED	283	313	194	790	3,779	135	3,472	233	460	269	962	1	3
ROCKVILLE	219	237	107	563	3,021	123	2,784	256	277	144	677	5	41
NORWALK	714	477	1,456	2,647	5,927	67	6,955	664	468	420	1,552	12	5
NORWICH	290	313	244	847	3,437	101	2,935	462	409	377	1,248	3	12
TOTAL	11,642	9,906	17,799	39,347	134,962	4,322	128,656	13,564	11,447	16,320	41,331	205	423

**SUPERIOR
COURT
CRIMINAL
DIVISION**

(Part D)
(Incl. Motor Vehicles)
Status of
Active Pending Cases
Awaiting Trial
July 1, 1985

LOCATIONS	CRIMINAL (PART D) CASES											MOTOR VEHICLE CASES		
	ACTIVE PENDING CASES ON 7/1/84			ACTIVE PENDING CASES ON 1/1/85			ACTIVE PENDING CASES ON 7/1/85			OVER TIME STANDARD SINCE 7/1/84		CASES ON 7/1/84	CASES ON 1/1/85	CASES ON 7/1/85
	OVER TIME STAND.	TOTAL ACTIVE CASES	* OVER TIME STAND.	OVER TIME STAND.	TOTAL ACTIVE CASES	* OVER TIME STAND.	OVER TIME STAND.	TOTAL ACTIVE CASES	* OVER TIME STAND.	NUMBER	PERCENT	TOTAL PENDING	TOTAL PENDING	TOTAL PENDING
STAMFORD	27	342	7.9	20	319	6.3	71	428	16.5	+44	+162.0	431	1,088	1,630
BRIDGEPORT	198	709	27.9	641	1,225	52.3	494	1,113	44.3	+296	+149.0	967	1,350	1,342
DANBURY	108	183	59.0	61	183	33.3	47	154	30.5	-61	-56.4	700	1,315	869
WATERBURY	85	335	25.3	231	547	42.2	127	474	26.7	+42	+49.4	791	955	1,409
DERBY	57	320	17.8	183	457	40.0	156	459	33.9	+99	+173.6	547	623	942
NEW HAVEN	386	1,105	34.9	456	1,083	42.1	109	563	19.3	-277	-71.7	490	495	582
MERIDEN	119	418	28.5	183	576	31.8	142	519	27.3	+23	+19.3	1,483	1,577	1,508
WEST HAVEN	62	340	18.2	33	250	13.2	68	392	17.3	+6	+9.6	340	455	491
MIDDLETOWN	179	502	35.6	182	435	41.8	201	485	41.4	+22	+12.2	448	1,221	1,193
NEW LONDON	126	458	27.5	117	482	24.3	142	529	26.8	+16	+12.6	642	1,228	1,228
DANIELSON	63	200	31.5	32	194	16.5	118	314	37.5	+55	+87.3	208	189	296
MANCHESTER	81	290	27.9	192	485	39.6	114	359	31.7	+33	+40.7	393	890	1,062
WINDSOR	216	396	54.5	171	408	41.9	117	342	34.2	-99	-45.8	620	829	728
HARTFORD	248	980	25.3	483	1,334	36.2	467	1,559	29.9	+219	+88.3	2,464	1,505	1,297
NEW BRITAIN	29	226	12.8	43	443	9.7	120	495	24.2	+91	+313.0	413	648	524
WEST HARTFORD	20	214	9.3	9	210	4.3	16	257	6.2	-4	+20.0	988	1,051	957
BRISTOL	68	327	20.8	64	277	23.1	64	313	20.4	-4	-5.8	377	384	482
WINSTED	26	204	12.7	26	235	11.0	39	255	15.2	+13	+50.0	330	394	554
ROCKVILLE	29	143	20.3	24	234	10.2	45	195	23.0	+16	+55.1	466	1,171	1,289
NORWALK	111	418	26.6	131	439	29.8	332	672	49.4	+221	+199.0	477	1,155	1,485
NORWICH	36	185	19.5	60	190	31.8	60	223	26.9	+24	+66.6	923	371	391
TOTAL	2,274	8,295	27.4	3,344	10,006	33.4	3,049	10,100	30.1	+775	+34.0	14,498	18,894	20,259

**SUPERIOR
COURT
CRIMINAL
DIVISION**

(Part D)
(Incl Motor Vehicle)
Status of
Active Pending Cases
Awaiting Trial
July 1, 1986

B14

LOCATIONS	CRIMINAL (PART D) CASES											W/O VEHICLE CASES		
	ACTIVE PENDING CASES ON 7/1/85			ACTIVE PENDING CASES ON 1/1/86			ACTIVE PENDING CASES ON 7/1/86			OVER TIME STANDARD SINCE 7/1/85		CASES ON 7/1/85	CASES ON 1/1/86	CASES ON 7/1/86
	OVER TIME STAND.	TOTAL ACTIVE CASES	* OVER TIME STAND.	OVER TIME STAND.	TOTAL ACTIVE CASES	* OVER TIME STAND.	OVER TIME STAND.	TOTAL ACTIVE CASES	* OVER TIME STAND.	NUMBER	PERCENT	TOTAL PENDING	TOTAL PENDING	TOTAL PENDING
STAMFORD	71	428	16.5	134	398	33.7	148	558	26.5	+77	+108.5	1,088	1,009	3,106
BRIDGEPORT	494	1,113	44.3	298	946	31.5	114	720	15.8	-380	-76.9	1,350	1,221	1,334
DANBURY	47	154	30.5	87	228	38.2	84	255	33.0	+37	+78.7	1,315	974	977
WATERBURY	127	474	26.7	485	915	51.9	394	790	49.9	+267	+210.2	955	1,509	1,106
DERBY	156	459	33.9	109	405	26.9	82	197	20.7	-74	-47.4	623	282	758
NEW HAVEN	109	563	19.3	209	771	27.1	158	802	19.7	+49	+45.0	495	552	576
MERIDEN	142	519	27.3	303	628	48.3	323	671	48.1	+181	+127.5	1,577	1,424	1,454
WEST HAVEN	68	392	17.3	88	299	29.4	147	512	28.7	+79	+116.2	455	570	521
MIDDLETOWN	201	485	41.4	362	676	53.6	180	529	34.0	-21	-10.5	1,221	1,397	1,292
NEW LONDON	142	529	26.8	119	482	24.7	90	434	20.7	-52	-36.6	1,228	850	1,030
DANIELSON	118	314	37.5	6	172	3.5	24	151	15.9	-94	-79.7	189	283	195
MANCHESTER	114	359	31.7	131	522	25.1	242	617	39.2	+128	+112.3	890	829	957
WINDSOR	117	342	34.2	192	397	48.4	154	375	41.1	+37	+31.5	829	934	661
HARTFORD	467	1,559	29.9	276	1,317	21.0	472	1,562	30.2	+5	+1.1	1,505	791	743
NEW BRITAIN	120	495	24.2	217	575	37.7	271	567	47.8	+151	+125.8	648	691	1,020
WEST HARTFORD	16	257	6.2	32	269	11.9	116	352	33.0	+100	+625.0	1,051	851	615
BRISTOL	64	313	20.4	89	375	23.7	151	370	40.8	+87	+136.0	384	410	539
WINSTED	39	255	15.2	42	336	12.5	55	218	25.2	+16	+41.0	394	386	476
ROCKVILLE	45	195	23.0	77	196	39.3	81	224	36.2	+36	+80.0	1,171	656	1,335
NORWALK	332	672	49.4	175	385	45.5	231	591	39.1	-101	-30.4	1,155	1,030	636
NORWICH	60	223	26.9	53	270	19.6	143	390	36.7	+83	+138.3	371	438	461
TOTAL	3,049	10,100	30.1	3,484	10,582	32.9	3,660	11,085	33.0	+611	+20.0	18,894	17,087	19,792

**SUPERIOR
COURT
CRIMINAL
DIVISION**

Motor Vehicle
Cases
Geographical
Area
Locations
July 1, 1984-
July 1, 1985

JULY 1, 1984						JULY 1, 1985		
LOCATION	INFRACCTIONS AWAITING PAYMENT	MOTOR VEHICLE CASES	TOTAL PENDING	CASES ADDED	CASES DISPOSED	INFRACCTIONS AWAITING PAYMENT	MOTOR VEHICLE CASES	TOTAL PENDING
STAMFORD	1,359	412	1,771	34,906	33,753	1,294	1,630	2,924
BRIGHTFORD	1,607	1,425	3,032	43,119	43,421	1,388	1,342	2,730
DANBURY	1,880	615	2,495	26,286	25,280	2,632	869	3,501
WATERBURY	2,224	498	2,722	30,606	27,102	4,817	1,409	6,226
DEBBY	731	607	1,338	26,474	25,787	1,083	942	2,025
NEW HAVEN	651	452	1,105	16,351	15,852	1,022	582	1,604
MERIDEN	891	1,303	2,196	37,916	37,212	1,392	1,508	2,900
WEST HAVEN	597	330	927	14,002	13,555	883	491	1,374
MIDDLETOWN	595	909	1,504	28,727	27,678	1,360	1,193	2,553
NEW LONDON	877	1,126	2,003	46,841	46,239	1,377	1,228	2,605
DANIELSON	429	183	612	9,545	9,409	452	296	748
MANCHESTER	500	739	1,239	21,368	20,664	881	1,062	1,943
WINSTON	481	753	1,237	19,568	19,320	757	728	1,485
HARTFORD	2,048	2,160	4,208	31,973	30,904	3,980	1,297	5,277
NEW BRITAIN	533	421	954	16,026	15,906	550	524	1,074
WEST HARTFORD	546	573	1,119	19,482	18,860	784	957	1,741
BRIXTOL	278	300	578	12,393	12,009	480	482	962
WINGTON	562	286	848	16,373	16,219	448	554	1,002
BRIDGEVILLE	732	714	1,446	30,358	28,985	1,530	1,289	2,819
NORWALK	1,170	937	2,107	27,325	25,732	2,215	1,485	3,700
NORWICH	322	375	697	13,269	13,023	552	391	943
TOTAL	19,020	15,118	34,138	522,908	506,910	29,877	20,259	50,136

**SUPERIOR
COURT
CRIMINAL
DIVISION**

Motor Vehicle
Cases
Geographical
Area
Locations
July 1, 1985-
July 1, 1986

JULY 1, 1985						JULY 1, 1986		
LOCATION	INFRACTIONS AWAITING PAYMENT	MOTOR VEHICLE CASES	TOTAL PENDING	CASES ADDED	CASES DISPOSED	INFRACTIONS AWAITING PAYMENT	MOTOR VEHICLE CASES	TOTAL PENDING
STAMFORD	1,294	1,630	2,924	36,373	35,509	682	3,106	3,788
BRIDGEPORT	1,388	1,342	2,730	41,563	41,575	1,384	1,334	2,718
DANBURY	2,632	869	3,501	29,399	27,824	4,099	977	5,076
WATERBURY	4,817	1,409	6,226	32,431	36,241	1,310	1,106	2,416
DERBY	1,083	942	2,025	22,317	22,889	695	758	1,453
NEW HAVEN	1,022	582	1,604	18,929	18,381	1,576	576	2,152
MERIDEN	1,392	1,508	2,900	32,014	31,761	1,699	1,454	3,153
WEST HAVEN	883	491	1,374	18,201	18,262	792	521	1,313
MIDDLETOWN	1,360	1,193	2,553	35,778	35,502	1,537	1,292	2,829
NEW LONDON	1,377	1,228	2,605	37,305	37,811	1,069	1,030	2,099
DANIELSON	452	296	748	12,082	12,289	346	195	541
MANCHESTER	881	1,062	1,943	25,875	26,069	792	957	1,749
WINDSOR	757	728	1,485	19,989	19,869	944	661	1,605
HARTFORD	3,980	1,297	5,277	25,318	29,095	757	743	1,500
NEW BRITAIN	550	524	1,074	17,760	17,078	736	1,020	1,756
WEST HARTFORD	784	957	1,741	18,171	18,630	667	615	1,282
BRISTOL	480	482	962	13,168	13,083	508	539	1,047
WINSTED	448	554	1,002	16,158	16,264	420	476	896
ROCKVILLE	1,530	1,289	2,819	32,582	31,533	2,533	1,335	3,868
NORWALK	2,215	1,485	3,700	26,010	27,143	1,931	636	2,567
NORWICH	552	391	943	13,834	13,572	744	461	1,205
TOTAL	29,877	20,259	50,136	525,257	530,380	25,221	19,792	45,013

**SUPERIOR
COURT
CIVIL
DIVISION**

Cases on Docket
July 1, 1984-
July 1, 1985

LOCATION	PENDING JULY 1, 1984	ENTERED DURING YEAR	DISPOSED DURING YEAR			PENDING JULY 1, 1985
			BY TRIAL	OTHER DISPOSITION	TOTAL	
ANSONIA-MILFORD	1,928	1,538	96	1,537	1,633	1,833
BRISTOL	40	14	3	17	20	34
DANBURY	2,219	1,558	41	1,741	1,782	1,995
FAIRFIELD	8,056	5,385	191	5,932	6,123	7,318
HARTFORD	10,870	7,812	115	8,667	8,782	9,900
LITCHFIELD	1,200	1,176	88	1,251	1,339	1,037
MERIDEN	428	733	38	475	513	648
MIDDLESEX	1,770	1,507	46	1,609	1,655	1,622
NEW BRITAIN	2,466	2,363	66	2,187	2,253	2,576
NEW HAVEN	11,798	7,308	441	8,193	8,634	10,472
NEW LONDON	1,204	1,140	74	1,276	1,350	994
NORWICH	1,241	1,712	62	1,439	1,501	1,452
STAMFORD	6,148	3,813	111	3,978	4,089	5,872
TOLLAND	1,287	1,031	67	1,052	1,119	1,199
WATERBURY	3,292	2,403	97	2,573	2,670	3,025
WINDHAM	720	769	46	741	787	702
TOTAL	54,667	40,262	1,582	42,668	44,250	50,679

**SUPERIOR
COURT
CIVIL
DIVISION**

Cases on Docket
July 1, 1985-
July 1, 1986

LOCATION	PENDING JULY 1, 1985	ENTERED DURING YEAR	DISPOSED DURING YEAR		TOTAL	PENDING JULY 1, 1986
			BY TRIAL	OTHER DISPOSITION		
ANSONIA-MILFORD	1,916	1,616	87	1,584	1,671	1,861
BRISTOL	38	9	1	18	19	28
DANBURY	2,028	1,589	30	1,673	1,703	1,914
FAIRFIELD	7,645	5,708	164	5,947	6,111	7,242
HARTFORD	10,046	8,927	143	9,466	9,609	9,364
LITCHFIELD	1,092	1,180	70	1,165	1,235	1,037
MERIDEN	651	1,033	33	855	888	796
MIDDLESEX	1,673	1,484	44	1,521	1,565	1,592
NEW BRITAIN	2,662	2,365	95	2,212	2,307	2,720
NEW HAVEN	10,611	7,216	390	8,347	8,737	9,090
NEW LONDON	1,032	1,317	58	1,097	1,155	1,194
NORWICH	1,470	1,420	58	1,555	1,613	1,277
STAMFORD	6,017	3,993	83	4,704	4,787	5,223
TOLLAND	1,230	985	48	957	1,005	1,210
WATERBURY	3,097	2,521	101	2,647	2,748	2,870
WINDHAM	717	935	33	870	903	749
TOTAL	51,925	42,298	1,438	44,618	46,056	48,167

SUPERIOR
COURT
CIVIL
DIVISION

Jury Trial List
July 1, 1984-
July 1, 1985

LOCATION	PENDING JULY 1, 1984	ENTERED DURING YEAR	DISPOSED DURING YEAR			PENDING JULY 1, 1985
			BY TRIAL	OTHER DISPOSITION	TOTAL	
ANSONIA-MILFORD	431	326	22	246	268	489
BRISTOL	16	7	3	8	11	12
DANBURY	518	233	11	236	247	504
FAIRFIELD	2,484	1,045	91	951	1,042	2,487
HARTFORD	3,492	1,116	54	1,491	1,545	3,063
LITCHFIELD	107	161	12	157	169	99
MERIDEN	44	77	1	39	40	81
MIDDLESEX	391	270	19	275	294	367
NEW BRITAIN	537	548	25	450	475	610
NEW HAVEN	4,952	1,695	119	1,795	1,914	4,733
NEW LONDON	237	228	23	242	265	200
NORWICH	167	253	9	207	216	204
STAMFORD	1,696	526	41	598	639	1,583
TOLLAND	224	215	18	204	222	217
WATERBURY	975	446	25	436	461	960
WINDHAM	74	91	7	106	113	52
TOTAL	16,345	7,237	480	7,441	7,921	15,661

**SUPERIOR
COURT
CIVIL
DIVISION**

Jury Trial List
July 1, 1985-
July 1, 1986

LOCATION	PENDING JULY 1, 1985	ENTERED DURING YEAR	DISPOSED DURING YEAR			PENDING JULY 1, 1986
			BY TRIAL	OTHER DISPOSITION	TOTAL	
ANSONIA-MILFORD	442	396	16	345	361	477
BRISTOL	12	12	0	11	11	13
DANBURY	496	249	13	302	315	430
FAIRFIELD	2,457	1,097	66	1,203	1,269	2,285
HARTFORD	3,033	1,211	84	2,058	2,142	2,102
LITCHFIELD	98	208	19	159	178	128
MERIDEN	79	102	10	55	65	116
MIDDLESEX	355	273	25	330	355	273
NEW BRITAIN	616	564	30	453	483	697
NEW HAVEN	4,699	1,776	133	2,148	2,281	4,194
NEW LONDON	202	208	23	251	274	136
NORWICH	203	228	17	239	256	175
STAMFORD	1,631	588	38	655	693	1,526
TOLLAND	217	217	9	156	165	269
WATERBURY	956	486	32	449	481	961
WINDHAM	50	110	5	84	89	71
TOTAL	15,546	7,725	520	8,898	9,418	13,853

**SUPERIOR
COURT
CIVIL
DIVISION**

Court Trial List
July 1, 1984-
July 1, 1985

LOCATION	PENDING JULY 1, 1984	ENTERED DURING YEAR	DISPOSED DURING YEAR		TOTAL	PENDING JULY 1, 1985
			BY TRIAL	OTHER DISPOSITION		
ANSONIA-MILFORD	179	224	14	253	267	136
BRISTOL	5	1	0	1	1	5
DANBURY	385	196	18	330	348	233
FAIRFIELD	1,089	671	57	1,208	1,265	495
HARTFORD	1,371	1,110	53	1,199	1,252	1,229
LITCHFIELD	229	191	58	263	321	99
MERIDEN	106	73	21	43	64	115
MIDDLESEX	323	216	16	269	285	254
NEW BRITAIN	244	340	30	262	292	292
NEW HAVEN	1,432	920	235	1,208	1,443	909
NEW LONDON	152	176	43	200	243	85
NORWICH	95	263	44	207	251	107
STAMFORD	1,111	512	47	903	950	673
TOLLAND	242	134	32	157	189	187
WATERBURY	414	307	57	358	415	306
WINDHAM	79	101	28	77	105	75
TOTAL	7,456	5,435	753	6,938	7,691	5,200

**SUPERIOR
COURT
CIVIL
DIVISION**

Court Trial List
July 1, 1985-
July 1, 1986

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LOCATION	PENDING JULY 1, 1985	ENTERED DURING YEAR	DISPOSED DURING YEAR			PENDING JULY 1, 1986
			BY TRIAL	OTHER DISPOSITION	TOTAL	
ANSONIA-MILFORD	111	239	19	167	186	164
BRISTOL	5	0	1	1	2	3
DANBURY	224	194	11	169	180	238
FAIRFIELD	516	628	48	741	789	355
HARTFORD	1,160	1,069	56	1,129	1,185	1,044
LITCHFIELD	109	166	29	133	162	113
MERIDEN	110	108	18	83	101	117
MIDDLESEX	261	240	16	188	204	297
NEW BRITAIN	298	367	41	236	277	388
NEW HAVEN	882	709	211	1,105	1,316	275
NEW LONDON	87	163	26	136	162	88
NORWICH	108	229	33	203	236	101
STAMFORD	674 - - -	484	11	774	785	373
TOLLAND	182	146	24	101	125	203
WATERBURY	282	294	58	349	407	169
WINDHAM	73	114	18	86	104	83
TOTAL	5,082	5,150	620	5,601	6,221	4,011

SUPERIOR
COURT
CIVIL
DIVISION

Administrative
Appeals
July 1, 1984 -
July 1, 1985

LOCATION	PENDING JULY 1, 1984	ENTERED DURING YEAR	DISPOSED DURING YEAR			PENDING JULY 1, 1985
			BY TRIAL	OTHER DISPOSITION	TOTAL	
ANSONIA-MILFORD	61	37	36	34	70	28
BRISTOL	0	0	0	0	0	0
DANBURY	19	21	12	13	25	15
FAIRFIELD	240	234	27	62	89	385
HARTFORD	121	114	3	97	100	135
LITCHFIELD	9	21	8	4	12	18
MERIDEN	3	4	2	3	5	2
MIDDLESEX	30	25	11	29	40	15
NEW BRITAIN	37	27	11	19	30	34
NEW HAVEN	102	138	76	115	191	49
NEW LONDON	10	26	7	18	25	11
NORWICH	15	28	9	17	26	17
STAMFORD	367	112	22	124	146	333
TOLLAND	50	16	15	35	50	16
WATERBURY	116	28	15	109	124	20
WINDHAM	1	1	1	0	1	1
TOTAL	1,181	832	255	679	934	1,079

**SUPERIOR
COURT
CIVIL
DIVISION**

Administrative
Appeals
July 1, 1985-
July 1, 1986

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LOCATION	PENDING JULY 1, 1985	ENTERED DURING YEAR	DISPOSED DURING YEAR			PENDING JULY 1, 1986
			BY TRIAL	OTHER DISPOSITION	TOTAL	
ANSONIA-MILFORD	22	33	15	23	38	17
BRISTOL	0	0	0	0	0	0
DANBURY	15	9	5	9	14	10
FAIRFIELD	383	159	45	119	164	378
HARTFORD	132	118	1	97	98	152
LITCHFIELD	19	17	12	9	21	15
MERIDEN	2	11	0	1	1	12
MIDDLESEX	15	23	2	16	18	20
NEW BRITAIN	32	36	24	23	47	21
NEW HAVEN	51	110	41	74	115	46
NEW LONDON	11	16	8	6	14	13
NORWICH	16	24	7	19	26	14
STAMFORD	313	190	31	194	225	278
TOLLAND	16	18	8	11	19	15
WATERBURY	20	43	6	27	33	30
WINDHAM	1	8	4	2	6	3
TOTAL	1,048	815	209	630	839	1,024

**SUPERIOR
COURT
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DIVISION**

Geographical Area Locations July 1, 1984- July 1, 1985	G.A. LOCATION	<u>July 1, 1984</u>	<u>Added</u>	<u>Disposed</u>	<u>July 1, 1985</u>
	STAMFORD	81	42	103	20
	BRIDGEPORT	0	0	0	0
	DANBURY	45	525	530	40
	WATERBURY	25	12	22	15
	ANSONIA	86	380	377	89
	NEW HAVEN	29	36	53	12
	MERIDEN	59	42	101	0
	WEST HAVEN	41	36	51	26
	MIDDLETOWN	57	477	489	45
	NEW LONDON	85	659	679	65
	DANIELSON	70	217	230	57
	MANCHESTER	36	22	58	0
	WINDSOR	7	15	19	3
	HARTFORD	36	36	14	58
	NEW BRITAIN	56	13	69	0
	WEST HARTFORD	49	20	40	29
	BRISTOL	4	20	20	4
	WINSTED	16	262	278	0
	ROCKVILLE	36	358	345	49
	NORWALK	26	38	29	35
	NORWICH	94	468	487	75
	STATE	938	3,678	3,994	622

**SUPERIOR
COURT
CIVIL
DIVISION**

Geographical Area Locations	G.A. LOCATION	Pending Start Of Period	Added	Disposed	Pending End Of Period
July 1, 1985- June 30, 1986	STAMFORD	20	46	65	1
	BRIDGEPORT	0	0	0	0
	DANBURY	40	443	412	71
	WATERBURY	15	23	27	11
	ANSONIA	89	435	456	68
	NEW HAVEN	12	34	41	5
	MERIDEN	0	14	0	14
	WEST HAVEN	26	23	35	14
	MIDDLETOWN	45	500	502	43
	NEW LONDON	65	644	628	81
	DANIELSON	57	445	456	46
	MANCHESTER	0	24	14	10
	WINDSOR	3	6	3	6
	HARTFORD	58	22	47	33
	NEW BRITAIN	0	22	14	8
	WEST HARTFORD	29	23	24	28
	BRISTOL	4	21	18	7
	WINSTED	0	308	249	59
	ROCKVILLE	49	486	482	53
	NORWALK	35	18	47	6
	NORWICH	75	541	566	50
	STATE	622	4,078	4,086	614

**SUPERIOR
COURT
CIVIL
DIVISION**

Geographical
Area
Locations
Small Claims
Filings

	<u>1980-81</u>	<u>1981-82</u>	<u>1982-83</u>	<u>1983-84</u>	<u>1984-85</u>	<u>1985-86</u>
Stamford (2)	3,621	4,008	3,952	3,149	2,667	3,095
Bridgeport (2)	9,593	10,033	8,257	6,377	5,474	6,031
Danbury	3,045	2,581	2,460	2,265	1,984	2,230
Waterbury	6,156	6,104	6,260	5,409	5,048	4,724
Ansonia-Milford	3,803	3,535	3,218	2,605	2,474	2,305
New Haven (1)	6,890	6,693	6,264	6,181	6,165	5,418
Meriden (1)	5,216	4,930	4,273	3,795	3,225	3,328
West Haven (1)	2,810	2,829	2,558	2,416	2,321	1,976
Middletown	2,986	2,689	2,601	2,284	2,387	2,285
New London	4,209	4,121	4,428	3,433	3,099	2,799
Danielson	2,895	2,419	1,926	1,898	2,533	2,567
Manchester	3,117	3,301	3,076	2,549	2,349	2,436
Windsor	2,412	2,216	1,953	1,649	1,604	1,585
Hartford	12,094	13,676	13,155	10,952	7,897	8,068
New Britain	3,616	3,730	2,942	2,489	2,224	2,642
West Hartford	1,112	3,008	2,537	2,117	1,959	1,775
Bristol	2,878	2,454	2,227	1,973	1,705	1,960
Winsted	3,071	2,695	3,151	2,590	2,382	3,888
Rockville	2,377	2,094	1,964	1,623	1,336	1,345
Norwalk (2)	3,646	3,144	3,177	2,476	2,360	2,354
Norwich	<u>3,528</u>	<u>3,370</u>	<u>3,110</u>	<u>2,294</u>	<u>2,444</u>	<u>2,415</u>
TOTAL	89,075	89,630	83,489	70,524	63,637	65,226

(1) Housing Court created in New Haven J.D. pursuant to P.A. 81-149 effective 10/1/81.

(2) Housing Courts created in Bridgeport and Stamford J.D. pursuant to P.A. 82-461 effective 10/1/82.

**SUPERIOR
COURT
FAMILY
DIVISION**

Cases on Docket
July 1, 1984 -
July 1, 1985

LOCATION	PENDING JULY 1, 1984	ENTERED DURING YEAR	DISPOSED DURING YEAR			PENDING JULY 1, 1985
			BY TRIAL	OTHER DISPOSITION	TOTAL	
ANDOVER-MILFORD	381	576	10	560	570	387
BRIGHTON	3	2	0	3	3	2
DANBURY	533	741	24	728	752	522
FAIRFIELD	936	1,517	434	1,028	1,462	991
HARTFORD	2,005	2,993	63	2,771	2,834	2,164
LITCHFIELD	396	672	51	603	654	414
MERIDEN	152	309	213	69	282	179
MIDDLESEX	441	692	27	649	676	457
NEW BRITAIN	662	970	8	908	916	716
NEW HAVEN	1,402	2,182	122	2,145	2,267	1,317
NEW LONDON	250	268	5	394	399	119
NORWICH	689	1,325	9	1,245	1,254	760
STAMFORD	1,011	1,425	280	1,111	1,391	1,045
TOLLAND	620	813	5	779	784	649
WATERBURY	571	1,064	76	812	888	747
WINDHAM	374	578	10	527	537	415
TOTAL	10,426	16,127	1,337	14,332	15,669	10,384

**SUPERIOR
COURT
FAMILY
DIVISION**

Cases on Docket
July 1, 1985-
July 1, 1986

LOCATION	PENDING JULY 1, 1985	ENTERED DURING YEAR	DISPOSED DURING YEAR			PENDING JULY 1, 1986
			BY TRIAL	OTHER DISPOSITION	TOTAL	
ANSONIA-MILFORD	390	583	13	552	565	408
BRISTOL	2	0	0	1	1	1
DANBURY	527	759	15	684	699	587
FAIRFIELD	1,015	1,542	372	1,117	1,489	1,068
HARTFORD	2,160	3,057	90	3,035	3,125	2,092
LITCHFIELD	427	729	28	644	672	484
MERIDEN	183	333	226	83	309	207
MIDDLESEX	458	699	16	649	665	492
NEW BRITAIN	702	1,023	5	917	922	803
NEW HAVEN	1,363	1,982	104	1,947	2,051	1,294
NEW LONDON	125	754	10	428	438	441
NORWICH	763	840	31	1,079	1,110	493
STAMFORD	1,063	1,521	1,050	432	1,482	1,102
TOLLAND	650	673	6	688	694	629
WATERBURY	750	1,059	86	903	989	820
WINDHAM	409	591	17	603	620	380
TOTAL	10,987	16,145	2,069	13,762	15,831	11,301

SUPERIOR
COURT
FAMILY
DIVISION

Uncontested
Trial List
July 1, 1984-
July 1, 1985

LOCATION	PENDING JULY 1, 1984	ENTERED DURING YEAR	DISPOSED DURING YEAR			PENDING JULY 1, 1985
			BY TRIAL	OTHER DISPOSITION	TOTAL	
ANSONIA-MILFORD	33	297	0	282	282	48
BRISTOL	0	2	0	1	1	1
DANBURY	67	324	0	336	336	55
FAIRFIELD	82	650	6	620	626	106
HARTFORD	317	1,488	3	1,444	1,447	358
LITCHFIELD	44	265	1	254	255	54
MERIDEN	36	148	151	15	166	18
MIDDLESEX	65	324	1	319	320	69
NEW BRITAIN	109	513	1	497	498	124
NEW HAVEN	102	995	9	973	982	115
NEW LONDON	25	138	0	151	151	12
NORWICH	80	574	0	572	572	82
STAMFORD	92	642	181	447	628	106
TOLLAND	100	514	0	484	484	130
WATERBURY	43	489	13	440	453	79
WINDHAM	98	420	10	398	408	110
TOTAL	1,293	7,783	376	7,233	7,609	1,467

SUPERIOR
COURT
FAMILY
DIVISION

Uncontested
Trial List
July 1, 1985-
July 1, 1986

LOCATION	PENDING JULY 1, 1985	ENTERED DURING YEAR	DISPOSED DURING YEAR			PENDING JULY 1, 1986
			BY TRIAL	OTHER DISPOSITION	TOTAL	
ANSONIA-MILFORD	31	263	0	260	260	34
BRISTOL	1	0	0	1	1	0
DANBURY	52	332	1	313	314	70
FAIRFIELD	109	687	9	698	707	89
HARTFORD	346	1,620	4	1,644	1,648	318
LITCHFIELD	47	288	1	276	277	58
MERIDEN	17	162	141	10	151	28
MIDDLESEX	66	302	0	321	321	47
NEW BRITAIN	131	528	0	544	544	115
NEW HAVEN	113	844	6	828	834	123
NEW LONDON	12	219	0	190	190	41
NORWICH	80	474	0	502	502	52
STAMFORD	106	655	626	48	674	87
TOLLAND	151	376	0	419	419	108
WATERBURY	63	514	11	455	466	111
WINDHAM	99	378	3	413	416	61
TOTAL	1,424	7,642	802	6,922	7,724	1,342

**SUPERIOR
COURT
FAMILY
DIVISION**

Limited
Contested
Trial List
July 1, 1984-
July 1, 1985

LOCATION	PENDING JULY 1, 1984	ENTERED DURING YEAR	DISPOSED DURING YEAR			PENDING JULY 1, 1985
			BY TRIAL	OTHER DISPOSITION	TOTAL	
ANSONIA-MILFORD	39	191	8	155	163	67
BRISTOL	2	1	0	2	2	1
DANBURY	129	240	14	227	241	128
FAIRFIELD	188	504	392	132	524	168
HARTFORD	450	920	48	805	853	517
LITCHFIELD	60	198	36	175	211	47
MERIDEN	26	83	59	12	71	38
MIDDLESEX	100	210	22	202	224	86
NEW BRITAIN	128	277	7	244	251	154
NEW HAVEN	197	746	108	643	751	192
NEW LONDON	53	85	5	116	121	17
NORWICH	120	448	8	455	463	105
STAMFORD	156	383	84	277	361	178
TOLLAND	83	179	3	131	134	128
WATERBURY	45	211	50	115	165	91
WINDHAM	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1,776	4,676	844	3,691	4,535	1,917

**SUPERIOR
COURT
FAMILY
DIVISION**

Limited
Contested
Trial List
July 1, 1985-
July 1, 1986

LOCATION	PENDING JULY 1, 1985	ENTERED DURING YEAR	DISPOSED DURING YEAR			PENDING JULY 1, 1986
			BY TRIAL	OTHER DISPOSITION	TOTAL	
ANSONIA-MILFORD	38	186	12	152	164	60
BRISTOL	1	0	0	0	0	1
DANBURY	121	214	10	172	182	153
FAIRFIELD	173	439	319	120	439	173
HARTFORD	514	967	77	871	948	533
LITCHFIELD	57	213	21	162	183	87
MERIDEN	41	87	84	11	95	33
MIDDLESEX	84	227	14	181	195	116
NEW BRITAIN	131	239	4	182	186	184
NEW HAVEN	167	681	89	558	647	201
NEW LONDON	19	178	10	130	140	57
NORWICH	107	358	28	369	397	68
STAMFORD	181	458	382	59	441	198
TOLLAND	112	174	6	140	146	140
WATERBURY	84	188	63	129	192	80
WINDHAM	4	47	7	13	20	31
TOTAL	1,834	4,656	1,126	3,249	4,375	2,115

**SUPERIOR
COURT
FAMILY
DIVISION**

Contested
Trial List
July 1, 1984 -
July 1, 1985

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LOCATION	PENDING JULY 1, 1984	ENTERED DURING YEAR	DISPOSED DURING YEAR			PENDING JULY 1, 1985
			BY TRIAL	OTHER DISPOSITION	TOTAL	
ANSONIA-MILFORD	8	16	2	14	16	8
BRISTOL	0	0	0	0	0	0
DANBURY	29	39	10	37	47	21
FAIRFIELD	30	57	36	14	50	37
HARTFORD	33	61	12	36	48	46
LITCHFIELD	15	45	14	26	40	20
MERIDEN	1	5	3	0	3	3
MIDDLESEX	21	22	4	26	30	13
NEW BRITAIN	23	25	0	33	33	15
NEW HAVEN	7	45	5	16	21	31
NEW LONDON	4	6	0	8	8	2
NORWICH	9	21	1	25	26	4
STAMFORD	34	45	15	37	52	27
TOLLAND	16	19	2	12	14	21
WATERBURY	11	28	13	8	21	18
WINDHAM	1	1	0	1	1	1
TOTAL	242	435	117	293	410	267

**SUPERIOR
COURT
FAMILY
DIVISION**

Contested
Trial List
July 1, 1985-
July 1, 1986

LOCATION	PENDING JULY 1, 1985	ENTERED DURING YEAR	DISPOSED DURING YEAR			PENDING JULY 1, 1986
			BY TRIAL	OTHER DISPOSITION	TOTAL	
ANSONIA-MILFORD	4	27	1	14	15	16
BRISTOL	0	0	0	0	0	0
DANBURY	22	38	4	36	40	20
FAIRFIELD	44	42	44	19	63	23
HARTFORD	48	56	9	42	51	53
LITCHFIELD	22	29	6	31	37	14
MERIDEN	1	2	1	0	1	2
MIDDLESEX	14	28	2	19	21	21
NEW BRITAIN	16	29	1	27	28	17
NEW HAVEN	14	21	9	21	30	5
NEW LONDON	2	6	0	5	5	3
NORWICH	5	21	3	13	16	10
STAMFORD	27	49	42	6	48	28
TOLLAND	15	10	0	14	14	11
WATERBURY	13	22	12	8	20	15
WINDHAM	6	15	7	7	14	7
TOTAL	253	395	141	262	403	245

**SUPERIOR
COURT
FAMILY
DIVISION**

Geographical Area Locations July 1, 1984- July 1, 1985	G.A. <u>LOCATION</u>	<u>July 1, 1984</u>	<u>Added</u>	<u>Disposed</u>	<u>July 1, 1985</u>
	STAMFORD	54	288	269	73
	BRIDGEPORT	81	1,693	1,659	115
	DANBURY	5	95	97	3
	WATERBURY	135	442	439	138
	ANSONIA	21	149	156	14
	NEW HAVEN	226	1,255	1,392	89
	MERIDEN	51	225	268	8
	WEST HAVEN	40	186	202	24
	MIDDLETOWN	28	181	160	49
	NEW LONDON	19	260	261	18
	DANIELSON	30	434	425	39
	MANCHESTER	23	194	189	28
	WINDSOR	14	143	149	8
	HARTFORD	65	1,447	1,460	52
	NEW BRITAIN	70	346	339	77
	WEST HARTFORD	45	56	74	27
	BRISTOL	69	142	159	52
	WINSTED	1	96	95	2
	ROCKVILLE	9	123	118	14
	NORWALK	18	273	285	6
	NORWICH	40	194	199	35
	STATE	1,044	8,222	8,395	871

**SUPERIOR
COURT
FAMILY
DIVISION**

Geographical Area Locations July 1, 1985- June 30, 1986	<u>G.A. LOCATION</u>	<u>July 1, 1986</u>	<u>Added</u>	<u>Disposed</u>	<u>July 1, 1986</u>
	STAMFORD	73	327	314	86
	BRIDGEPORT	115	1,545	1,559	101
	DANBURY	3	126	122	7
	WATERBURY	138	569	667	40
	ANSONIA	14	155	151	18
	NEW HAVEN	89	1,213	1,217	85
	MERIDEN	8	210	126	92
	WEST HAVEN	24	188	194	18
	MIDDLETOWN	49	162	165	46
	NEW LONDON	18	240	238	20
	DANIELSON	39	224	224	39
	MANCHESTER	28	130	205	13
	WINDSOR	8	136	128	16
	HARTFORD	52	1,271	1,288	35
	NEW BRITAIN	77	313	360	30
	WEST HARTFORD	27	43	58	12
	BRISTOL	52	117	114	55
	WINSTED	2	94	91	5
	ROCKVILLE	14	182	188	8
	NORWALK	6	307	306	7
	NORWICH	35	188	176	47
	STATE	871	7,800	7,891	780

**SUPERIOR
COURT
FAMILY
DIVISION**

Delinquency
July 1, 1984-
July 1, 1985

		JULY 1, 1984 CASES PENDING, START OF PERIOD							JULY 1, 1985 CASES PENDING, END OF PERIOD						
COURT LOCATION	DAYS 0-60	DAYS 61-120	DAYS 121-180	DAYS 180+	TOTAL	CASES ADDED	CASES DISPOSED			DAYS 0-60	DAYS 61-120	DAYS 121-180	DAYS 180+	TOTAL	CHANGE IN CASES OVER 120 DAYS
							JUDICIAL	NON-JUDICIAL	TOTAL						
STAMFORD	61	11	5	0	77	508	230	247	477	70	28	9	1	108	+5
NORWALK	44	13	1	0	58	574	288	249	537	81	13	1	0	95	0
DANBURY	72	29	3	0	104	435	246	206	452	49	21	17	0	87	+14
BRIDGEPORT	121	60	8	0	189	1,628	759	828	1,587	179	41	6	4	230	+2
NEW HAVEN	262	144	33	5	444	1,704	987	734	1,721	213	157	40	17	427	+19
WATERBURY	111	74	15	5	205	1,041	492	601	1,093	125	19	7	2	153	-11
MERIDEN	21	10	5	2	38	246	130	126	256	18	10	0	0	28	-7
MIDDLETOWN	26	8	3	3	40	395	155	220	375	50	7	2	1	60	-3
MONTVILLE	141	27	6	3	177	1,044	601	427	1,028	117	61	10	5	193	+6
WILLIMANTIC	41	21	6	13	81	504	183	327	510	48	20	6	1	75	-12
ROCKVILLE	66	27	23	22	138	618	136	421	557	97	62	21	19	199	-5
HARTFORD	218	102	40	19	379	1,782	660	1,033	1,693	268	135	41	24	468	+6
NEW BRITAIN	53	50	14	13	130	673	290	322	612	107	59	12	13	191	-2
BRISTOL	30	9	2	0	41	340	184	151	335	31	11	3	1	46	+2
TORRINGTON	42	18	5	3	68	382	180	162	342	74	22	10	2	108	+4
STATE	1,309	603	169	88	2,169	11,874	5,521	6,054	11,575	1,527	666	185	90	2,468	+18

**SUPERIOR
COURT
FAMILY
DIVISION**

Delinquency
July 1, 1985-
July 1, 1986

		JULY 1, 1985 CASES PENDING, START OF PERIOD								JULY 1, 1986 CASES PENDING, END OF PERIOD					
COURT LOCATION	DAYS 0-60	DAYS 61-120	DAYS 121-180	DAYS 180+	TOTAL	CASES ADDED	CASES DISPOSED			DAYS 0-60	DAYS 61-120	DAYS 121-180	DAYS 180+	TOTAL	CHANGE IN CASES OVER 120 DAYS
							JUDICIAL	NON-JUDICIAL	TOTAL						
STAMFORD	70	28	9	1	108	456	243	245	488	54	16	5	1	76	-4
NORWALK	81	13	1	0	95	539	296	250	546	66	17	2	3	88	+4
DANBURY	49	21	17	0	87	419	223	193	416	55	22	9	4	90	-4
BRIDGEPORT	179	41	6	4	230	1,263	628	620	1,248	168	65	9	3	245	+2
NEW HAVEN	213	157	40	17	427	1,764	1,143	665	1,808	237	108	31	7	383	-19
WATERBURY	125	19	7	2	153	881	458	411	869	94	35	11	25	165	+27
MERIDEN	18	10	0	0	28	294	111	166	277	36	7	0	2	45	+2
MIDDLETOWN	50	7	2	1	60	392	175	202	377	46	21	6	2	75	+5
MONTVILLE	117	61	10	5	193	1,046	575	463	1,038	140	43	13	5	201	+3
WILLIMANTIC	48	20	6	1	75	511	177	302	479	77	26	1	3	107	-3
ROCKVILLE	97	62	21	19	199	597	262	366	628	92	38	12	26	168	-2
HARTFORD	268	135	41	24	468	1,968	1,065	942	2,007	247	125	26	31	429	-8
NEW BRITAIN	107	59	12	13	191	665	380	298	678	89	41	24	24	178	+23
BRISTOL	31	11	3	1	46	311	138	149	287	47	13	6	4	70	+6
TORRINGTON	74	22	10	2	108	440	279	175	454	72	14	5	3	94	-4
STATE	1,527	666	185	90	2,468	11,546	6,153	5,447	11,600	1,520	591	160	143	2,414	+28

**SUPERIOR
COURT
FAMILY
DIVISION**

Movement of
Neglect Cases
July 1, 1984-
June 30, 1985

<u>Location</u>	<u>Pending Start of Period</u>	<u>Added</u>	<u>Disposed</u>	<u>Pending End of Period</u>
Stamford	16	45	47	14
Norwalk	10	29	35	4
Danbury	24	72	70	26
Bridgeport	37	144	150	31
New Haven	37	101	118	20
Waterbury	19	113	104	28
Meriden	12	28	31	9
Middletown	14	24	32	6
Montville	22	111	112	21
Willimantic	17	63	67	13
Rockville	15	37	47	5
Hartford	39	188	139	88
New Britain	17	43	46	14
Bristol	27	39	49	17
Torrington	10	31	36	5
State	316	1,068	1,083	301

**SUPERIOR
COURT
FAMILY
DIVISION**

Movement of
Neglect Cases
July 1, 1985-
June 30, 1986

<u>Location</u>	<u>Pending Start of Period</u>	<u>Added</u>	<u>Disposed</u>	<u>Pending End of Period</u>
Stamford	14	54	54	14
Norwalk	4	34	34	4
Danbury	26	75	80	21
Bridgeport	31	90	85	36
New Haven	20	124	114	30
Waterbury	28	89	81	36
Meriden	9	18	18	9
Middletown	6	29	23	12
Montville	21	138	124	35
Willimantic	13	74	56	11
Rockville	5	48	32	21
Hartford	88	171	207	52
New Britain	14	65	69	10
Bristol	17	32	40	9
Torrington	5	32	26	11
State	301	1,073	1,043	331

**SUPERIOR
COURT
FAMILY
DIVISION**

Movement of
Termination of
Parental Rights
July 1, 1984-
June 30, 1985

<u>Location</u>	<u>Pending Start of Period</u>	<u>Added</u>	<u>Disposed</u>	<u>Pending End of Period</u>
Stamford	4	12	9	7
Norwalk	2	6	5	3
Danbury	2	5	5	2
Bridgeport	17	42	50	9
New Haven	20	65	57	28
Waterbury	15	44	28	31
Meriden	6	13	16	3
Middletown	0	10	5	5
Montville	15	44	47	12
Willimantic	10	9	9	10
Rockville	2	15	12	5
Hartford	11	34	34	11
New Britain	4	16	13	7
Bristol	1	6	6	1
Torrington	6	9	12	3
State	115	330	308	137

**SUPERIOR
COURT
FAMILY
DIVISION**

Movement of
Termination of
Parental Rights
July 1, 1985-
June 30, 1986

<u>Location</u>	<u>Pending Start of Period</u>	<u>Added</u>	<u>Disposed</u>	<u>Pending End of Period</u>
Stamford	7	15	14	8
Norwalk	3	4	5	2
Danbury	2	18	11	9
Bridgeport	9	61	23	47
New Haven	28	31	39	20
Waterbury	31	42	53	20
Meriden	3	7	6	4
Middletown	5	17	12	10
Montville	12	29	37	4
Willimantic	10	4	12	2
Rockville	5	8	10	3
Hartford	11	51	39	23
New Britain	7	18	15	10
Bristol	1	10	8	3
Torrington	1	10	7	6
State	137	325	293	171

**SUPERIOR
COURT
FAMILY
DIVISION**

Movement of
Revocation of
Commitment
July 1, 1984-
June 30, 1985

<u>Location</u>	<u>Pending Start of Period</u>	<u>Added</u>	<u>Disposed</u>	<u>Pending End of Period</u>
Stamford	1	4	4	1
Norwalk	0	3	3	0
Danbury	3	19	18	4
Bridgeport	9	21	22	8
New Haven	16	32	48	0
Waterbury	14	30	40	4
Meriden	7	12	17	2
Middletown	1	13	13	1
Montville	1	38	38	1
Willimantic	1	18	13	6
Rockville	0	10	8	2
Hartford	2	40	36	6
New Britain	1	8	8	1
Bristol	0	12	11	1
Torrington	1	8	9	0
State	57	268	288	37

**SUPERIOR
COURT
FAMILY
DIVISION**

Movement of
Revocation of
Commitment
July 1, 1985-
June 30, 1986

<u>Location</u>	<u>Pending Start of Period</u>	<u>Added</u>	<u>Disposed</u>	<u>Pending End of Period</u>
Stamford	1	11	10	2
Norwalk	0	3	3	0
Danbury	4	13	13	4
Bridgeport	8	39	35	12
New Haven	0	49	45	4
Waterbury	4	36	37	3
Meriden	2	12	10	4
Middletown	1	13	10	4
Montville	1	24	13	12
Willimantic	6	23	27	2
Rockville	2	7	8	1
Hartford	6	25	28	1
New Britain	1	15	13	3
Bristol	1	13	13	1
Torrington	0	3	2	1
State	37	286	267	56

**SUPERIOR
COURT
FAMILY
DIVISION**

Movement of
Extension of
Commitment
July 1, 1984 -
June 30, 1985

<u>Location</u>	<u>Pending Start of Period</u>	<u>Added</u>	<u>Disposed</u>	<u>Pending End of Period</u>
Stamford	3	10	12	1
Norwalk	2	8	9	1
Danbury	4	25	23	6
Bridgeport	19	94	101	12
New Haven	9	85	90	4
Waterbury	21	75	81	15
Meriden	5	21	20	6
Middletown	2	13	15	0
Montville	2	54	50	6
Willimantic	4	14	15	3
Rockville	2	26	27	1
Hartford	7	103	92	18
New Britain	7	21	27	1
Bristol	0	6	5	1
Torrington	0	20	19	1
State	87	575	586	76

**SUPERIOR
COURT
FAMILY
DIVISION**

Movement of
Extension of
Commitment
July 1, 1985-
June 30, 1986

<u>Location</u>	<u>Pending Start of Period</u>	<u>Added</u>	<u>Disposed</u>	<u>Pending End of Period</u>
Stamford	1	27	27	1
Norwalk	1	13	11	3
Danbury	6	28	25	9
Bridgeport	12	124	103	33
New Haven	4	120	115	9
Waterbury	15	80	87	8
Meriden	6	19	24	1
Middletown	0	27	25	2
Montville	6	64	62	8
Willimantic	3	31	30	4
Rockville	1	36	34	3
Hartford	18	113	114	17
New Britain	1	19	15	5
Bristol	1	18	19	0
Torrington	1	14	12	3
State	76	733	703	106

**SUPERIOR
COURT
HOUSING
SESSION**

July 1, 1984 -
June 30, 1985

TYPE OF CASE	BRIDGEPORT	HARTFORD	NEW BRITAIN	NEW HAVEN	MERIDEN	STAMFORD	WATERBURY	TOTAL
SUMMARY PROCESS								
Pending, Start of Period	199	480	115	123	34	355	94	1,400
Cases Added	2,040	5,071	1,214	2,331	246	1,281	1,023	13,206
Cases Disposed	2,078	4,988	1,268	2,240	253	1,454	967	13,248
Pending, End of Period	161	563	61	214	27	182	150	1,358
SMALL CLAIMS								
Pending, Start of Period	171	603	258	433	20	132	150	1,767
Cases Added	239	785	356	525	108	203	314	2,530
Cases Disposed	251	844	354	565	83	180	238	2,515
Pending, End of Period	159	544	260	393	45	155	226	1,782
CIVIL DOCKET								
Pending, Start of Period	133	238	69	227	12	147	43	869
Cases Added	145	384	73	497	31	239	86	1,455
Cases Disposed	162	348	72	486	22	204	58	1,352
Pending, End of Period	116	274	70	238	21	182	71	972
CRIMINAL DOCKET								
Pending, Start of Period	8	23	1	25	0	2	5	64
Cases Added	31	54	9	65	9	17	20	205
Cases Disposed	23	53	3	74	3	17	14	187
Pending, End of Period	16	24	7	16	6	2	11	82
HOUSING CODE ENFORCEMENT								
Pending, Start of Period	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Cases Added	0	31	2	0	0	0	0	33
Cases Disposed	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	25
Pending, End of Period	0	9	2	0	0	0	0	11
TOTAL DOCKET								
Pending Start of Period	511	1,347	443	808	66	636	292	4,103
Cases Added	2,455	6,325	1,654	3,418	394	1,740	1,443	17,429
Cases Disposed	2,514	6,258	1,697	3,365	361	1,855	1,277	17,327
Pending, end of Period	452	1,414	400	861	99	521	458	4,205

**SUPERIOR
COURT
HOUSING
SESSION**

July 1, 1985-
June 30, 1986

TYPE OF CASE	BRIDGEPORT	HARTFORD	NEW BRITAIN	NEW HAVEN	MERIDEN	STAMFORD	WATERBURY	TOTAL
SUMMARY PROCESS								
Pending, Start of Period	161	563	61	214	27	182	150	1,358
Cases Added	2,347	4,694	1,293	2,880	381	1,333	1,106	14,034
Cases Disposed	2,287	4,938	1,214	2,870	369	1,319	1,141	14,138
Pending, End of Period	221	319	140	224	39	196	115	1,254
SMALL CLAIMS								
Pending, Start of Period	159	544	260	393	45	155	226	1,782
Cases Added	253	681	285	460	102	235	208	2,224
Cases Disposed	257	669	285	489	93	213	220	2,226
Pending, End of Period	155	556	260	364	54	177	214	1,780
CIVIL DOCKET								
Pending, Start of Period	116	274	70	238	21	182	71	972
Cases Added	142	393	80	404	24	244	72	1,359
Cases Disposed	110	399	46	464	25	243	78	1,365
Pending, End of Period	148	268	104	178	20	183	65	966
CRIMINAL DOCKET								
Pending, Start of Period	16	24	7	16	6	2	11	82
Cases Added	14	108	28	127	6	16	22	321
Cases Disposed	24	87	24	86	9	12	17	259
Pending, End of Period	6	45	11	57	3	6	16	144
HOUSING CODE ENFORCEMENT								
Pending, Start of Period	0	9	2	0	0	0	0	11
Cases Added	13	42	2	4	0	9	3	73
Cases Disposed	8	38	4	4	0	6	2	62
Pending, End of Period	5	13	0	0	0	3	1	22
TOTAL DOCKET								
Pending Start of Period	452	1,414	400	861	99	521	458	4,205
Cases Added	2,769	5,918	1,688	3,875	513	1,837	1,411	18,011
Cases Disposed	2,686	6,131	1,573	3,913	496	1,793	1,458	18,050
Pending, end of Period	535	1,201	515	823	116	565	411	4,166

ADULT PROBATION

Movement of Caseload July 1, 1984- June 30, 1986		
	1984-85	1985-86
ADULT PROBATIONERS		
On Probation — Start of Period	30,376	31,222
Placed on Probation	24,084	26,970
Total Under Supervision	54,460	58,192
Discharged from Probation	21,004	22,022
Administrative Adjustments*	- 2,234	- 22
On Probation — End of Period	31,222	36,106
YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS		
On Probation — Start of Period	2,635	2,401
Placed on Probation	1,601	1,896
Total Under Supervision	4,236	4,297
Discharged from Probation	1,452	1,508
Administrative Adjustments*	- 383	- 24
On Probation — End of Period	2,401	2,765
INVESTIGATIONS		
Presentence Completed	4,496	4,167
Partial Presentence and Postsentence Completed	1,839	1,562
YO Eligibility	4,246	4,575
DWI Eligibility +	13,844	3,209
Intensive Supervision	1,029	1,330
Total Investigations Completed	25,454	14,843
DWI PROGRAM +		
Under Supervision — Start of Period	10,732	13,056
Placed on Supervision	12,347	2,861
Total DWI Under Supervision	23,079	15,917
Discharged or Transferred to Bail Commission	9,972	15,917
Administrative Adjustments*	- 51	-0-
Under Supervision — End of Period	13,056	-0-
Total Restitution Collected and Disbursed on Court Order		
	\$2,433,149.41	\$2,774,395.45

* Adjustments result from case count conducted annually in January.

+ DWI program transferred to Bail Commission effective 10/1/85.

ADULT PROBATION

Movement of Caseload July 1, 1984- June 30, 1986		
	1984-85	1985-86
INTERSTATE COMPACT		
Caseload - Start of Period	1,105	1,259
Transferred to Connecticut	564	449
Discharged	410	291
Total Caseload	1,669	1,708
INTENSIVE SUPERVISION		
On Probation - Start of Period	40	62
Placed on Probation	65	55
Total Under Supervision	65	117
Discharged	3	41
Administrative Adjustments*	0	2
On Probation - End of Period	62	78
TOTAL SUPERVISION CASELOAD		
Start of Period	44,848	48,000
Placed on Probation	38,661	32,231
Discharged	32,841	39,779
Administrative Adjustments*	2,668	86
End of Period	48,000	40,366
DISCHARGE RECORD		
Adults:		
Conduct Satisfactory	17,334	18,248
Conduct Unsatisfactory	3,670	3,774
Youthful Offenders:		
Conduct Satisfactory	1,206	1,277
Conduct Unsatisfactory	246	231

* Adjustments result from case count conducted annually in January.

+ DWI program transferred to Bail Commission effective 10/1/85.

BAIL COMMISSION

Movement of Caseload July 1, 1984- June 30, 1986		1984-85	1985-86
	RELEASE ACTIVITY		
	Total Interviewed	36,874	39,697
	Interviewed at Police Department	23,499	25,536
	Non-financial at Police Department	8,061	8,521
	Posted surety at Police Department	3,256	3,903
	Arraigned prior to release	25,554	28,006
	Disposed at arraignment	1,877	2,022
	Bail Commissioner recommended non-financial at arraignment	7,535	8,566
	Court-ordered non-financial at arraignment	6,799	7,789
	PRE-TRIAL ALCOHOL EDUCATION SYSTEM		
	Referred for eligibility	-0-	10,944
	Granted		10,012
	Denied		202
	Otherwise disposed or dismissed		151
	Pending — End of Period		579
	SUPERVISED RELEASED STATISTICS		
	Given Conditional Release at arraignment	2,081	2,698
	Additional defendants referred by court	204	180
	Referred for Supervision after arraignment (bonds reduced or conditions added to PTA)	83	183
	Given conditional sureties — conditions become effective when bond is posted	51	213
	TOTAL	2,419	3,274
	Percent of Interviewed Population	6.0	7.8
	RE-INTERVIEWED DEFENDANTS: January 1, 1986 — June 30, 1986		
	Total defendants re-interviewed		446
	Received conditional release		87
	Ordered to have competency exams		5
	Time-served dispositions		24
	Dismissed/nolled		20

PROBATE COURT

Movement of
Caseload
July 1984-
June 1986

	1984-85	1985-86
I. Decedent's Estates		
Application for:		
Administration - Intestate	2,868	2,668
Probate of Will - Testate	7,908	7,993
Sale or Mortgage of Real Estate	1,954	2,011
Compromise Claim	681	641
Allowance for Spouse	251	239
Allowance of Account	9,008	9,182
Other Applications or Petitions	1,699	1,670
Small Estates Affidavit	5,032	4,095
Section 4-68h Estates	448	439
Tax Purposes Only	3,311	3,186
II. Trustees		
Appointment of Testamentary Trustee	530	489
Trust Accounts Which Require Hearing	4,004	4,263
Termination of Charitable Trusts	44	28
Other Trust Proceedings	0	212
III. Adoptions and Terminations		
Application for:		
Termination of Parental Rights	526	535
Transfer to Superior Court - Juvenile Matters	20	7
Approval of Adoption Agreement - Stepparent	525	546
Approval of Adoption Agreement - Relative	76	96
Approval of Adoption Agreement - Statutory Parent	460	467
Petition for Identifying Information	59	76
Request for Non-Identifying Information	19	13
Other Applications or Petitions	133	161
IV. Guardians		
Application for:		
Appointment of Guardian of the Person	148	185
Appointment of Guardian of the Estate	757	858
Temporary Guardianship	152	161
Compromise Claim	329	422
Removal of Guardian of the Person	387	420
Allowance of Account	506	494
Other Applications or Petitions	195	223
V. Temporary Custody		
Pending Removal or Termination		
Application	145	181

PROBATE COURT

		1984-85	1985-86
Movement of Caseload			
July 1984- June 1986			
	VI. Paternity Claims	30	38
	VII. Conservators		
	Application for:		
	Appointment of Conservator of the Person	186	221
	Appointment of Conservator of the Estate	241	232
	Appointment of Conservator of the Person and the Estate - [Same Application]	1,205	1,190
	Five-Year Review Hearing	0	21
	Sale or Mortgage of Real Estate	407	484
	Allowance of Account	1,972	1,904
	Voluntary Representation	225	240
	Other Applications or Petitions	399	485
	VIII. Commitments - Adults		
	Application for:		
	Commitment	1,113	1,361
	Probable Cause Hearing	614	587
	Warrants Issued	21	16
	Annual Review (Appointment of Psychiatrist)	202	229
	Annual Review (Redetermination Hearing)	0	111
	Biennial Review Hearing	168	160
	Application by Patient for Release	97	88
	IX. Commitments - Children [Under age 16]		
	Application for Commitment	58	39
	Application by Child - Release from Parental Voluntary	5	12
	Transfer to Superior Court	0	1
	X. Proceedings for the Mentally Retarded		
	Application for:		
	Placement of Mentally Retarded Persons	42	39
	Guardians for Mentally Retarded Persons	604	506
	Sterilization	5	5
	XI. Change of Name	1,250	1,262
	XII. Passport Applications	15,839	11,506
	XIII. Marriages		
	Request for Permission [Minors]	56	32
	Request for Waiver - 4 day/blood test	856	1,013
	XIV. Motions for Appeal	87	77

PROBATE COURT

July 1984-
June 1986

